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सं० 9]

नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, फरवरी 28, 1987/फाल्गुन 9, 1908

No. 9]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1987/PHALGUNA 9, 1908

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as
a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii) PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the
Ministry of Defence)

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय

(विधि कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 3 फरवरी, 1987

सूचना

का. भा. 513:—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में
सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री सोन पाल सिंह,
एडवोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक
आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे सीस हजारी (दिल्ली) व्यवसाय
करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाए।

2. उक्त व्यक्ति की नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार
का आक्षेप इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप
में मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5 (15)/87-न्या.]

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Department of Legal Affairs)

New Delhi, the 3rd February, 1987

NOTICE

S.O. 513.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent
Authority in pursuance of rule 6 of the Notaries Rules,
1956, that application has been made to the said Authority,

1563 GI/86—1

under rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Son Pal Singh, Advoca-
te for appointment as a Notary to practise in Tis Hazari
(Delhi).

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person
as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the under-
signed within fourteen days of the publication of this
Notice.

[No. F. 5(15)/87-JudI.]

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 1987

सूचना

का. भा. 514:—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के
अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री एस.
डी. एडवोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के
अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे ग्रेटर बांबे में व्यवसाय
करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाए।

2. उक्त व्यक्ति की नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार
का आक्षेप इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप
में मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5 (17)/87-न्या.]

भार. एन. पोद्दार सक्षम प्राधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th February, 1987

NOTICE

S.O. 514.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of rule 6 of the Notaries Rules, 1956, that application has been made to the said Authority, under rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri S. De. Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Greater Bombay.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this Notice.

[No. F. 5(17)/87-Judl.]

R. N. PODDAR, Competent Authority

गृह मंत्रालय

(मानसिक सुरक्षा विभाग)

(पुनर्वास प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 27 जनवरी, 1987

का. प्रा. 515:—विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवर्तमान शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा पुनर्वास प्रभाग, आन्तरिक सुरक्षा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय में संयुक्त सचिव, श्री गुरप्रातप सिंह साहू को 19-1-1987 से उक्त अधिनियम के द्वारा अथवा उसके अधीन मुख्य बन्दीमस्त आयुक्त को सौंपे गये कार्यों के निष्पन्न हेतु मुख्य बन्दीमस्त आयुक्त नियुक्त करती है।

2. इसके द्वारा 1-1-1987 की अधिवृत्ति संख्या-1(7)/विशेष सैल/86-एस० एस० II (7) का अतिक्रमण किया जाता है।

[संख्या-1(7)/वि. सैल./86-एस० एस०-II(ए)]

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Department of Internal Security)

(Rehabilitation Division)

New Delhi, the 27th January, 1987

S.O. 515.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (No. 44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Gurpratap Singh Sahi, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Rehabilitation Division as Chief Settlement Commissioner for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such Chief Settlement Commissioner by or under the said Act with effect from 19th January, 1987.

2. This supersedes Notification No. 1(7)/Spl Cell/86-SS-II(A), dated the 1st January, 1987.

[No. 1(7)/Spl. Cell/86-SS-II(A)]

का. प्रा. 516:—निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति प्रशासन अधिनियम, 1950. (1950 का 31) की धारा (5) द्वारा प्रवर्तमान शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार गृह मंत्रालय, पुनर्वास प्रभाग, आन्तरिक सुरक्षा विभाग में संयुक्त सचिव, श्री गुरप्रातप सिंह साहू को 19-1-1987 से उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा अथवा उसके अधीन महाभिरक्षक को सौंपे गये कार्यों के निष्पन्न हेतु महाभिरक्षक, निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति नियुक्त करती है।

2. इसके द्वारा विनांक 1-1-1987 की अधिवृत्ति सं. -1(7)/वि. सैल 86-एस. एस. II (ब) का अधिक्रमण किया जाता है।

[संख्या-1(7)/वि. सैल/86-एस. एस. II(ब)]

मुहम्मद अल्लम, उप सचिव

S.O. 516.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (31 of 1950), the Central Government appoints Shri Gurpratap Singh Sahi, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Rehabilitation Division as the Custodian General of Evacuee Property for the purpose of performing functions assigned to such Custodian General by or under the said Act with effect from 19th January, 1987.

2. This supersedes Notification No. 1(7)/Sp. Cell/86-SS-II(B) dated the 1st January, 1987.

[No. 1(7)/Spl. Cell/86-SS-II(B)]

M. ASLAM, Dy. Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर 1986

आयकर

का. प्रा. 517:—आयकर अधिनियम 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 80-छ की उपधारा (2) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रवर्तमान शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त खण्ड के अधीन "द थ्रिक्काकार क्षेत्र क्षेमा समिति, कोचीन" को संपूर्ण केरल राज्य में सार्वजनिक पूजास्थल के रूप में अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं. 7083 (का. सं. 176/38/86-प्रा. क. नि. I)]

रोशन साहाय, धवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1986

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 517.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 80-G of Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies "the Thrikkakara Kshetra Kshema Samithi, Cochin" to be a place of public worship of renown throughout the state of Kerala under the said clause.

[No. 7083 (F. No. 176/38/86-IT(AI)]

ROSHAN SAHAY, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 जनवरी, 1987

आयकर

का. प्रा. 518:—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (23ग) के खण्ड (V) द्वारा प्रवर्तमान शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त खण्ड के प्रबोधनार्थ, "करकला श्री मरियम्मा मन्दिर, करकला" को कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं. 7095 (का. सं. 197/137/86-प्रा. क. नि.-1)]

के. के. त्रिपाठी, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th January, 1987

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 518.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (v) of sub-section (23c) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies "Karkala Sri Mariamma Temple, Karkala" for the purpose of the said clause for the assessment year 1988-89.

[No. 7095 (F. No. 197/137/86-TA.1)]

K. K. TRIPATHI, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 फरवरी, 1987

का. धा. 519:—प्रायकर अधिनियम 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 193 के परन्तुक के खंड (II ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त खंड के प्रयोजनार्थ भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, बम्बई द्वारा जारी किए गए संलग्न सूची में यथा निर्दिष्ट बन्ध पत्रों को विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

सूची

1. श्रेणी सं. 8 6% भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक बंधपत्र 1987
2. श्रेणी सं. 9 6% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंध पत्र 1987
3. श्रेणी सं. 10 10% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1988
4. श्रेणी सं. 11 6.25% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1988
5. श्रेणी सं. 12 6.25% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1989
6. श्रेणी सं. 13 6.25% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1989
7. श्रेणी सं. 14 6.5% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1989
8. श्रेणी सं. 15 6.5% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1990
9. श्रेणी सं. 16 6.5% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंध पत्र 1990
10. श्रेणी सं. 17 6.75% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1992
11. श्रेणी सं. 18 6.75% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1992
12. श्रेणी सं. 19 6.75% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1992
13. श्रेणी सं. 20 6.75% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1993
14. श्रेणी सं. 21 7.25% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1993

15. श्रेणी सं. 22 7.25% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1996
16. श्रेणी सं. 23 7.25% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1996
17. श्रेणी सं. 24 7.25% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1997
18. श्रेणी सं. 25 7.5% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1997
19. श्रेणी सं. 26 7.5% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1997
20. श्रेणी सं. 27 7.5% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1997
21. श्रेणी सं. 28 7.5% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंध पत्र 1998
22. श्रेणी सं. 29 8.75% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 2000
23. श्रेणी सं. 30 8.75% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 2000
24. श्रेणी सं. 31 8.75% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 2001
25. श्रेणी सं. 32 8.75% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 2001
26. श्रेणी सं. 33 9% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1999
27. श्रेणी सं. 34 9% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1999
28. श्रेणी सं. 35 9% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1999
29. श्रेणी सं. 36 9% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 2000
30. श्रेणी सं. 37 9.75% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1998
31. श्रेणी सं. 38 9.75% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1998
32. श्रेणी सं. 39 9.75% भा. औ. वि. बंध पत्र 1998
33. श्रेणी सं. 40 9.75% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 1999
34. श्रेणी सं. 41 11% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 2001
35. श्रेणी सं. 42 11% भा. औ. वि. बैंक बंधपत्र 2001

[सं. 7118 (सं. सं. 275/138/33-भा. क. ब.)]

बी. नागराजन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 5th February, 1987

INCOME-TAX

S. O. 519:—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (iib) of the proviso to section 193 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby specifies the bonds issued by the Industrial Development Bank of India, Bombay as specified in the Table hereto annexed, for the purposes of the said clause.

TABLE

1. Series No.	2. %	3. IDBI	4. Bonds	5. 1987
2. " No. 9	6%	IDBI	Bonds	1987
3. " No. 10	6%	IDBI	Bonds	1988
4. " No. 11	6.25%	IDBI	Bonds	1988
5. " No. 12	6.25%	IDBI	Bonds	1989
6. " No. 13	6.25%	IDBI	Bonds	1989
7. " No. 14	6.5%	IDBI	Bonds	1989
8. " No. 15	6.5%	IDBI	Bonds	1990
9. " No. 16	6.5%	IDBI	Bonds	1990
10. " No. 17	6.75%	IDBI	Bonds	1992
11. " No. 18	6.75%	IDBI	Bonds	1992
12. " No. 19	6.75%	IDBI	Bonds	1992
13. " No. 20	6.75%	IDBI	Bonds	1993
14. " No. 21	7.25%	IDBI	Bonds	1996
15. " No. 22	7.25%	IDBI	Bonds	1996
16. " No. 23	7.25%	IDBI	Bonds	1996
17. " No. 24	7.25%	IDBI	Bonds	1997
18. " No. 25	7.5%	IDBI	Bonds	1997
19. " No. 26	7.5%	IDBI	Bonds	1997
20. " No. 27	7.5%	IDBI	Bonds	1997
21. " No. 28	7.5%	IDBI	Bonds	1998
22. " No. 29	8.75%	IDBI	Bonds	2000
23. " No. 30	8.75%	IDBI	Bonds	2000
24. " No. 31	8.75%	IDBI	Bonds	2001
25. " No. 32	8.75%	IDBI	Bonds	2001
26. " No. 33	9%	IDBI	Bonds	1999
27. " No. 34	9%	IDBI	Bonds	1999
28. " No. 35	9%	IDBI	Bonds	1999
29. " No. 36	9%	IDBI	Bonds	2000
30. " No. 37	9.75%	IDBI	Bonds	1998
31. " No. 38	9.75%	IDBI	Bonds	1998
32. " No. 39	9.75%	IDBI	Bonds	1998
33. " No. 40	9.75%	IDBI	Bonds	1999
34. " No. 41	11%	IDBI	Bonds	2001
35. " No. 42	11%	IDBI	Bonds	2001

[No. 7118/F. No. 275/138/86-IT(B)]

B. NAGARAJAN, Director

केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 1987

आयकर

का. भा. 520:—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 121 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों और इस सम्बन्ध में इसे सक्षम बनाने वाली अन्य सभी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड दिनांक 12-9-1986 की अपनी पूर्ववर्ती अधिसूचना सं. 6918/86 (फा. सं. 261/10/86 भा. क. न्या.) के रद्द कर दिए जाने को अधिसूचित करती है, यह अधिसूचना इस के जारी होने की तारीख से जारी न की गयी समझी जाए।

[सं. 7093 (फा. सं. 261/10/86 भा. क. न्या.)]

सुरेन्द्रपाल, सचिव

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

New Delhi, the 12th January, 1987

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 520.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the I.T. Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Central Board of Direct Taxes notifies cancellation of its earlier Notification No. 6918/86 (F. No. 261/10/86-ITJ) dated 12-9-1986 which may be deemed not to have been issued from the date of issue.

[No. 7093 (F. No. 261/10/86-ITJ)]

SURENDER PAUL, Under Secy.

(प्रार्षिक कार्य विभाग)

(वैकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 1 जनवरी, 1987

का. भा. 521:—यतः बैंककारी विनियम अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 45 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा उनके अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बैंक आफ बिहार लिमिटेड, पटना के भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के साथ विलय के लिए 5 नवम्बर, 1969 को एक योजना मंजूर की थी।

यतः उक्त योजना के खंड 6 के उपखंड (9) के अन्तर्गत भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा बिहार बैंक लिमिटेड की परिसम्पत्तियों का अन्तिम रूप से मूल्यांकन अपेक्षित था, जोकि नियत तारीख से बाढ़ वर्षों को समाप्त के पश्चात् नियत तारीख को अनन्तिम रूप से पूर्योक्त कर जमा गया है।

यतः, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने यह अभ्यावेदन किया है कि बड़ी संख्या में परिसम्पत्तियां अर्न्तग्रस्त होने और बैंक के प्राप्ति के बावजूद अधिकांश वर्षों की बसूलियां अभी बाकी होने के कारण बैंक, विलय योजना के खंड 6 के उपखंड (9) में विनिर्दिष्ट समय के भीतर परिसम्पत्तियों का अन्तिम रूप से मूल्यांकन करने में असमर्थ रहा है।

और यतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करते पर इन बात से संतुष्ट है कि विलय योजना का लागू करने में कठिनाई पैदा हो गयी है और उसका समय बढ़ा कर जिने में परिसम्पत्तियों का अन्तिम रूप से मूल्यांकन अपेक्षित है, उस कठिनाई को दूर करवा ज़रूरी है।

यतः, अब बैंक आफ बिहार लिमिटेड, पटना का भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के साथ विलय की 5 नवम्बर, 1969 को विलय योजना के खंड 20 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा निदेश देती है कि भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से तथा उसके अनुमोदन से बैंक आफ बिहार लिमिटेड को उन परिसम्पत्तियों

का जिनकी बसूली और मूल्यांकन नहीं हुआ है, नियत तारीख से अटार्क वर्षों की अवधि के भीतर मूल्यांकन करेगा।

[संख्या 17/2/83-बी. ओ.-III]

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 1st January, 1987

S.O. 521.—Whereas on 5th November, 1969 a scheme of amalgamation of the Bank of Behar Limited, Patna with the State Bank of India was sanctioned by the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by and in accordance with Section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Whereas under sub-clause (ix) of clause 6 of the said scheme, the State Bank of India was required to make a final valuation of the assets of the Bank of Behar Limited, which have been provisionally valued on the prescribed date, on the expiry of twelve years from the prescribed date.

Whereas the State Bank of India has presented that in view of the large number of assets involved and the recovery of most of the items yet to be realised in spite of its efforts, it has not been able to make the final valuation within the time specified in sub-clause (ix) of clause 6 of the scheme of amalgamation.

And whereas the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India is satisfied that a difficulty has arisen in giving effect to the scheme of amalgamation which it is necessary to remove by extending the time within which the final valuation of assets is required to be made.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause 20 of the scheme of amalgamation dated 5th November, 1969 of the Bank of Behar Limited, Patna with the State Bank of India, the Central Government hereby directs that the State Bank of India shall in consultation with and with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India value the assets of the Bank of Behar Limited, Patna which have not been realised and valued, within a period of eighteen years from the prescribed date.

[No. 17/2/83-B.O. III]

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 1987

का. भा. 522:—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खंड 3 के उप खंड (ख) के अनुसार में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा नीचे की सारणी के कालम (2) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों को उनमें से प्रत्येक के सामने उसी सारणी के कालम (3) में उल्लिखित शक्तियों के स्थान पर सारणी के कालम (1) में दिए गए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है:—

सारणी

(1)	(2)	(3)
1. केनरा बैंक	श्री जे. पी. प्रबोधि प्रबंधक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बंगलूर-560002	डा. एम. प्रार. कोटड़ावाला
2. वेना बैंक	श्री एम. के. कूर संयुक्त मुख्याधिकारी वैकिंग परिभाजन एवं विकास विभाग, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बंबई क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, बंबई-400023	श्री प्रार. के. चौधरी

[संख्या एन: 9/1/87-बी. ओ. I (1)]

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1987

S.O. 522.—In pursuance of sub-clause (g) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government hereby appoints the persons specified in column (2) of the Table as Directors of the nationalised banks specified in column (1) thereof in place of the persons specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table:—

TABLE

(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Canara Bank	Shri J.P. Awasthi, Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bangalore-560002.	Dr. M.R. Kotdawala
2. Dena Bank	Shri S.K. Kapur, Joint Chief Officer, Department of Banking, Operations and Development, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay Regional Office, Bombay-400023.	Shri B.K. Chaudhary

[No. F. 9/4/87-BO.I(1)]

का. प्रा. 523:—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उद्योग) स्कीम, 1980 के खंड 3 के उपखंड (ख) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा नीचे की सारणी के कालम (2) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों को उनमें से प्रत्येक के सामने उसी सारणी के कालम (3) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर सारणी के कालम (1) में दिए गए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है:—

सारणी

(1)	(2)	(3)
1. कार्पोरेशन बैंक	श्री टी.आर. वेंकटरमण, संयुक्त श्री जे.पी. मुख्य अधिकारी, औद्योगिक एवं निर्यात श्रेण विभाग, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, बम्बई-400023	अध्यक्षी
2. न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया	श्री पी. कृष्णमूर्ति, उप महाप्रबंधक, भारतीय निक्षेप बीमा एवं प्रत्यय गारंटी निगम, बम्बई-400039	श्री मुखर्जी लाल

[संख्या एक. 9/4/87-बी.ओ.-I(2)]

एम.एस. सीतारामन, धर सचिव

S. O. 523.—In pursuance of sub-clause (g) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980, the Central Government hereby appoints the persons specified in column (2) of the Table below as Directors of the nationalised banks specified in column (1) thereof in place of the persons specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table:

TABLE

(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Corporation Bank	Shri T.R. Venkataraman, Joint Chief Officer, Industrial and Export Credit Department, Central Office, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay-400023.	Shri J.P. Awasthi

(1)

(2)

(3)

2. New Bank of India	Shri P. Krishna-murthy, Deputy General Manager, Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation of India, Bombay-400039.	Shri Sudar-shan Lal.
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[No. 9/4/87-BO.I (2)]

M.S. SEETHARAMAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 1987

का. प्रा. 524:—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उद्योग) योजना, 1970 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (ज) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग, (बैंकिंग प्रभाग), नई दिल्ली के संयुक्त सचिव श्री म.ती. बुच को श्री शरद केलकर के स्थान पर एतद्वारा पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या 9/2/87-बी.ओ.-1]

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1987

S.O. 524.—In pursuance of sub-clause (h) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri M. N. Buch, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division), New Delhi as a Director of Punjab National Bank vice Shri S. M. Kelkar.

[No. F. 9/2/87-BO.I]

नई दिल्ली, 10 फरवरी, 1987

का.आ. 525:—निक्षेप बीमा और प्रत्यय गारंटी निगम अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 47) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के उपखण्डों के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के माध्यम से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा श्री के.डी. नायर, अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक, यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया, कलकत्ता को श्री एस. पी. सेन गुप्ता के स्थान पर तत्काल और 11 अगस्त 1988 तक निक्षेप बीमा और प्रत्यय गारंटी निगम के निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[संख्या एक. 6/3/86-बी.ओ.-I(1)]

New Delhi, the 10th February, 1987

S.O. 525.—In pursuance of the provisions of clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961 (47 of 1961), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri K. D. Nayar, Chairman and Managing Director, United Bank of India, Calcutta, as a Director of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation with immediate effect and upto 11-8-1988 vice Shri S. P. Sen Gupta.

[No. F. 6/3/86-BO.I(1)]

का. आ. 526:—निक्षेप बीमा और प्रत्यय गारंटी निगम अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 47) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के उपखण्डों के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से एतद्वारा श्री हरेकृष्ण सामल एड/पी.ओ. बांकी, जिला कटक (उड़ीसा) को 19 जुलाई, 1986 से प्रारम्भ होने वाली दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिये निक्षेप बीमा और प्रत्यय गारंटी निगम के निदेशक के रूप में पुनः नामित करती है।

[संख्या एक. 6/3/86-बी.ओ.-I(2)]

एस.एस. हसूरकर, निदेशक

S.O. 526.—In pursuance of the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961 (47 of 1961), the Central Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby re-nominates Shri Harekrishna Samal, At/P.O. Banki, Distt. Cuttack (Orissa), as a Director of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation for a period of two years with effect from July 19, 1986.

[No. F. 6/3/86-BO.I(2)]

S. S. HASURKAR, Director

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 1987

का.भा. 527:—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 23) की धारा 20 की उपधारा (3क) के साथ पठित धारा 19 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (गक) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्-द्वारा श्री मस्त राम अवस्थी, प्रधान लिपिक, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, कानपुर को दिनांक 4 फरवरी, 1987 से शुरू होने वाली और 3 फरवरी, 1990 को समाप्त होने वाली 3 वर्ष की अवधि के वास्ते भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, के कर्मकार कर्मचारियों में से भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड में निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एफ. 15/6/81-आई.प्रार.]

सतपाल बाटिया, भवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1987

S.O. 527.—In pursuance of clause (ca) of sub-section (1) of Section 19 read with sub-section (3A) of Section 20 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Mast Ram Awasthi, Head Clerk, State Bank of India, Regional Office, Kanpur as a Director on the Central Board of the State Bank of India from among the employees of the State Bank of India who are workmen for a period of three years commencing on 4th February, 1987 and ending with 3rd February, 1990.

[No. F. 15/6/81-IR]

S. P. BHATIA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 1987

का.भा. 528:—केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक वित्त निगम अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 15) की धारा 21 की उपधारा (2) के अनुसरण में भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम के निदेशक बोर्ड की सिफारिश पर उक्त निगम द्वारा 10 मार्च, 1987 को जारी किए जाने वाले और 10 मार्च, 2002 को परिपक्व होने वाले बांडों पर रेय ब्याज की दर एतद्द्वारा 11% (ग्यारह प्रतिशत) वार्षिक निर्धारित करती है।

[फ.सं. 6/10/86-आई.एफ.-I]

पी.के. मल्होत्रा, भवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th February, 1987

S.O. 528.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 21 of the Industrial Finance Cooperation Act, 1948 (15 of 1948), the Central Government on the recommendation of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, hereby fixes 11 per cent (Eleven per cent) per annum as the rate of interest payable on the bonds to be issued by the said Corporation on 10th March, 1987 and maturing on 10th March, 2002.

[F. No. 6(10)/86-IF-I]

P. K. MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 10 फरवरी, 1987

का.भा. 529:—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्द्वारा यह घोषणा

करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की तृतीय अनुसूची के फार्म "क" के साथ संलग्न डिपॉज़ी (क) के उपबंध उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 51 में में निविष्ट किया बैंकिंग कम्पनी और अन्य बैंकिंग कम्पनी पर 31 दिसम्बर, 1986 को सके लुप्त पत्र के संबंध में उक्त फार्म के सम्पत्ति और परिसम्पत्ति पक्ष की मद 4 के उप शीर्ष (2), (3), (4) और (5) में से किसी उपशीर्ष के सामने अन्दर के कालम में दिखाया गया मूल्य उस उपशीर्ष के अन्तर्गत निवेशों के बाजार मूल्य से अधिक होने पर उस स्थिति में लागू नहीं होंगे। जब उस कम्पनी ने उस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत निवेशों का बाजार मूल्य अलग से कोष्ठकों में दिखाया हो।

[संख्या 15/1/87-बी.पी. 3]

प्राण नाथ, भवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th February, 1987

S.O. 529.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of Note (f) appended to Form A in the Third Schedule to the said Act shall not apply in respect of the balance sheet as at the 31st December, 1986 to any banking company specified in section 51 of the said Act and any banking company which, when the value shown in the inner column against any of the sub-heads (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) of item 4 of the Property and Assets side of the said Form exceeds the market value of the investments under that sub-head, shows separately within brackets the market value of the investments under that sub-head.

[No. 15/1/87-B.O.III]

PRAN NATH, Under Secy.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 1986

का. भा. 530:—निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा मैसर्स जे. बी. बोडा मरीन तथा जनरल सर्वे एजेन्सिज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, मेकर भवन, 1, सर विठ्ठलदास ठाकरसे मार्ग, बम्बई-400020 को इससे संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट के अनुसार खनिज तथा अयस्कों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए अभिकरण के रूप में एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए मान्यता देती है।

अनुसूची

1. फ़ैरोमैगनीज के घातुमय सहित फ़ैरोमैगनीज
3. निस्तप्त बोक्साईट सहित बोक्साईट
3. मैगनीज डायक्साईड
4. कायनाईट
5. सिलिमनाईट
6. संकेन्द्रित जिक सहित कच्चा जिक
7. परिष्कृत और निस्तप्त मैगनेसाईट सहित मैगनेसाईट
8. बेराईटिस
9. लाल घाक्साईड
10. पीला गैरिक
11. सेलखंडी
12. स्पीटी (कैल्सियम)

[फाईल सं. 5/1/86-ई आई एण्ड ई पी]

एन. एस. हरिहरन, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

New Delhi, the 28th February, 1987

S.O. 530.—In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises for a period of one year M/s. J. B. Boda Marine and General Survey Agency P. Ltd., Maker Bhavan, I, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Marg, Bombay-400020 as an agency for the inspection of Minerals and Ores as specified in schedule annexed hereto prior to export.

SCHEDULE

1. Ferromanganese, including ferromanganese slag.
2. Bauxite, including calcined bauxite.
3. Manganese Dioxide.
4. Kyenite
5. Silimeneite
6. Zinc Ores, including zinc concentrates
7. Magnesite, including lead burnt and calcined magnesite
8. Barytes
9. Yellow Ochre
10. Steatite
11. Feldspar

[F. No. 5/1/86-El&EP]

N. S. HARIHARAN, Director

उद्योग मंत्रालय

(सरकारी उद्यम विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 27 जनवरी, 1987

का.प्रा. 531:—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को जिनके 80% कर्मचारी-बुन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है:—

- (1) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, पिपलानी, पोपाल-462022
- (2) सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड, 59, नेहरू प्लेस, नई दिल्ली-110019.
- (3) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, झांसी-284129.
- (4) एच.एम.टी. लिमिटेड, ब्यावर रोड, अजमेर (राजस्थान)
- (5) भारत बैंगन एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, पटना के बेला तथा मौकामा स्थित एकक।
- (6) एच.एम.टी. लिमिटेड, डेरी मशीनरी यूनिट, औरंगाबाद, (महाराष्ट्र)

[सं. ई-11012(2)/85-हिन्दी]

के.पी. सिंह, विशेष कार्य अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(Department of Public Enterprises)

New Delhi, the 27th January, 1987

S.O. 531.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Languages & (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following offices, the 80 per cent staff whereof have acquired a working knowledge of Hindi:—

1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Pilani, Bhopal-462022.
2. Cement Corporation of India Ltd., 89, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019.
3. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Jhansi-284129.
4. HMT Ltd., Beawar Road, Ajmer (Rajasthan).

5. Bela and Mokamsh Units of Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, Patna.
6. HMT Ltd., Dairy Machinery Unit, Aurangabad (Maharashtra).

[No. E-11012(2)/85-Hindi]

K. P. SINGH, Officer on Special Duty

(कम्पनी कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 2 फरवरी, 1987

का.प्रा. 532:—कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 1) की धारा 10-ई की उपधारा (2) तथा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार, उद्योग मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) की दिनांक 3-12-1986 की अधिसूचना में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

1. उक्त अधिसूचना में, खंड (क) में,
 - (1) प्रविष्टि सं. 8 के पश्चात्, प्रविष्टि सं. 9 के रूप में निम्न-लिखित प्रविष्टि जोड़ी जाएगी, अर्थात्

“9 श्री एम.एस. खोसला”।
2. उपरोक्त संशोधन 22 जनवरी, 1987 से लागू होगा।
3. उपरोक्त संशोधन के परिणामस्वरूप, कम्पनी विधि बोर्ड का गठन 22 जनवरी, 1987 (अथवा) से निम्न प्रकार होगा:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 1. श्री वी.के. डर | अध्यक्ष |
| 2. श्री अशोक चन्द्र | सदस्य |
| 3. श्री आर.एन. बंसल | सदस्य |
| 4. श्री एम. कुमार | सदस्य |
| 5. श्री वी.के. मजोत्रा | सदस्य |
| 6. श्री सी.आर. सुन्दरराजन | सदस्य |
| 7. श्री एन.डी. वेंकटरमन | सदस्य |
| 8. श्रीमती एस. अम्बुथन | सदस्य |
| 9. श्री एस.एस. खोसला | सदस्य |

[सं. ए-45011/71/86-प्रशा.-1]

(Department of Company Affairs)

New Delhi, the 2nd February, 1987

S.O. 532.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 10-E of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes following amendment to the notification of Government of India, Ministry of Industry, (Department of Company Affairs) dated 3-12-1986, namely:—

1. In the said notification, in clause (a)
 - (i) After Entry No. 8, to following entry shall be inserted as Entry No. 9—namely.

“9. Shri S.S. Khosla.”
2. The aforesaid amendment shall take effect from the 22nd January, 1987 (AN).
3. Consequently upon the aforesaid amendment, the constitution of Company Law Board with effect from 22nd January, 1987 (AN) shall be as under:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| 1. Shri V.K. Dar | —Chairman. |
| 2. Shri Ashok Chandra | —Member. |
| 3. Shri R.N. Bansal | —Member. |
| 4. Shri S. Kumar | —Member. |
| 5. Shri V.K. Majotra | —Member. |
| 6. Shri C.R. Sundararajan | —Member. |
| 7. Shri L.D. Venkataraman | —Member. |
| 8. Smt. S. Achyuthan | —Member. |
| 9. Shri S.S. Khosla | —Member. |

[No.-A.45011/71/86-Admn.I]

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 1987

का.भा. 533.—एकाधिकार तथा अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम, 1969 (1969 का 54) की धारा 26 की उपधारा (3) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा कथित अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मैसर्स के.जे. संसैया एण्ड संस प्रा. लिमिटेड, जिसका पंजीकृत कार्यालय, फाजाभाय बिल्डिंग, महारमा गांधी रोड, फोर्ट, पो. बा. नं. 122-ए बम्बई-400001, में है, के पंजीकरण के निरस्तीकरण को अधिसूचित करती है। (पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र सं. 1348/77)।

[सं. 16/12/86-एम.-.]

एल. सी. गोयल, प्रवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th February, 1987

S.O. 533.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (54 of 1969), the Central Government hereby notifies the cancellation of the registration of M/s. K. J. Somaiya and Sons Private Ltd. having its registered office at Ezabbhoy Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, P.B. No. 122A, Bombay-400001 under the said Act (Certificate of Registration No. 1348/77).

[No. 16/12/86-M.III]

L. C. GOYAL, Under Secy.

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 1987

का.भा. 534:—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में 119 से जी.जी. एस. 5 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्वारा अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

अतः कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आशेष सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आशेष करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

कूप नं. 119 से जी.जी. एस. 5 तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य: गुजरात जिला: भरुच तालुका: अंकलेश्वर

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हेक्टेयर	प्रार.	सेंटीयर
सरथान	308	00	23	40

[सं. O-12016/5/87-ओ एन जी-बी 4]

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 6th February, 1987

S.O. 534.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from 119 to GGS 5 in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, subject to the laying of the pipeline under the said land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara (390009).

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from well No-119 to C.G.S. 5

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Ankleshvar

Village	Block No.	He- taro	Are cent-	Cent- taro
Sarthan	308	00	23	40

[No. O-12016/5/87—ONG-D4]

का.भा. 535:—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में अहमदाबाद-23 से अहमदाबाद-21 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्वारा अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

अतः कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आशेष सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आशेष करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

अहमदाबाद-23 से अहमदाबाद-21 तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य—गुजरात जिला—अहमदाबाद ता—दस्क्रोई

गांव	खण्ड नं.	हेक्टर	घाट	सेटीयर
हाथीजन	345	0	12	30
	380	0	66	30
	376	0	04	30
	375	0	07	20
	373	0	09	15
	374	0	12	00

[सं. ओ-1201/6/87-ओ.एन.जी.पी-4]

S.O. 535.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest for the transport of petroleum from Ahmedabad-23 to Ahmedabad-21 in Gujarat State Pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the said land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara. (390009).

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Ahmedabad-23 to Ahmedabad-21

State : Gujarat District : Ahmedabad Taluka : Daskroi

Village	Block No.	Hec- tare	Acre	Centi- tiare
Hathijan	345	0	12	30
	380	0	66	30
	376	0	04	30
	375	0	07	20
	374	0	12	00
	373	0	09	15

[No.O-12016/6/87-ONG-D4]

का.प्र. 536 —-उत्त पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संस्थान की अधिसूचना का.प्र.सं. 1281 तारीख 16-3-80 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइन को बिछाने के लिए अधिस्त करने का अपना आग्रह घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः लक्ष्य प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

1563 GI/86—2

और धार्मिक, वनः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार पश्चात् घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी वाशों में मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

कुशा नं. एम.एन.डी.ए. में; जी.जी.एस.-1 तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य—गुजरात जिला—भरुच, तालुका—हाम्रोई

गांव	खण्ड नं.	हेक्टर	घाट	सेटीयर
कदम	201	0	06	50
	172	0	17	94
	168	0	13	78
	167	0	05	20

[सं. ओ-12016/21/86-ओ.एन.जी.पी-4]

S.O. 536.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 1281 dated 16-3-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notifications;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from well No. SMDA to GGS-I

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Hamro

Village	Block No.	Hec- tare	Acre	Centi- tiare
Kalam	201	0	06	50
	172	0	17	94
	168	0	13	78
	167	0	05	20

[No.O-12016/21/86-ONG—D4]

का. प्रा. 537.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन (अधिनियम, 1962) 1962 का 50 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संजाल की अधिसूचना का.प्रा. सं. 2039 तारीख 12-5-86 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना प्राण्य घोषित कर दिया था,

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है,

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है,

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है,

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

एस. के. ई.ओ. से एन. के. (जी. जी. ए-2) तक पाईप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य—गुजरात	जिला—अहमदाबाद	ता—विरमगाम			
गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	प्रार	सेन्टीयम	
बात-सातण	364/2	00	13	80	
	364/1	00	03	00	
	कार्ट ट्रैक	00	00	96	
	417/3	00	00	60	
	417/4	00	08	04	
	414/2	00	16	70	

[सं. O-12016/58/86-ओ एन जी-डी-4]

S.O. 537.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. 2039 dated 12-5-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declares its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in

Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from N.K.E.O. to N.K. (G.G.S-II)

State : Gujarat District : Ahmedabad Taluka : Viramgam

Village	Survey No.	He- ctore	Ac- re	Centi- tures
Bal-Sasan	364/2	00	13	80
	364/1	00	03	00
	Cart Track	00	00	96
	417/3	00	00	60
	417/4	00	08	04
	414/2	00	16	70

[No. O-12016/58/86-ONG—D4]

का.प्रा. 538.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संजाल की अधिसूचना का.प्रा. सं. 3299 तारीख 4-9-86 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना प्राण्य घोषित कर दिया था,

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है,

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है,

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है,

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

एस. एन सी एन से एस. एन सी. एन. तक पाईप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य—गुजरात	जिला—महसाणा	तालुका—महसाणा			
गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	प्रार	सेन्टीयम	
1	2	3	4	5	
मंथाल	305/1	00	00	84	
	305/2	00	02	52	
	306	00	08	28	
	316/2	00	09	24	
	315	00	01	92	
	326	00	06	64	
	313	00	03	96	
	330	00	01	44	
	329	00	03	84	
	कार्ट ट्रैक	00	00	96	

1	2	3	4	5
मंथाल (जारी)	341	00	11	16
	333	00	06	84
	339	00	06	96
	334/2	00	01	68
	335/1	00	05	64
	335/2	00	05	28
	336	00	05	40

[सं. O-12016/44/86-ओ एन जी-डी 4]

S.O. 538.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 3299 dated 4-9-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from S.N.C.H. to S.N.C.L.

State : Gujarat	District : Mehsana	Taluka : Mehsana		
Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiars
Santhal	305/1	00	00	84
	305/2	00	02	52
	306	00	08	28
	316/2	00	09	24
	315	00	01	92
	316	00	06	64
	313	00	03	96
	330	00	01	44
	339	09	03	84
	Cart Track	00	00	96
	341	00	11	16
	333	00	06	84
	339	00	06	96
	334/2	00	01	68
	335/1	00	05	64
	335.2	00	05	28
	336	00	05	40

[No. O-12016/44/86-ONG-D4]

का.भा. 539.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.भा. म. 2990 तारीख 11-8-86 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था ;

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् हम अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है ;

और आगे उक्त धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग से, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप से, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा ।

अनुसूची

वापर बेड ने अनोड बेड तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य-गुजरात

जिला एवं तापुका-मेहसाणा

गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	घार	सेन्टीयर
निच	884	0	02	90

[सं. O-12016/128/86-ओ एन जी-डी 4]

पी० के० राजजीपाल, बैंक अधिकारी

S.O. 539.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 2990 dated 11-8-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from wire bed & Anode Bed

State : Gujarat	District & Taluka : Mehsana			
Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
Linch	884	0	02	90

[No. O-12016/26/86-ONG-D4]

P. K. RAJAGOPALAN, Desk Officer

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय

(कोयला विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 11 फरवरी, 1987

क्र.सं. 540.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (कोयला विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. 4044, तारीख 13 नवंबर, 1984 द्वारा जो भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 1 दिसंबर, 1984 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, धर्म उपाखंड अनुसूची में और इससे संबन्धित अनुसूची में जो विनिश्चित परिच्छेद में 7632.93 एकड़ (लगभग) या 3089.00 हेक्टर (लगभग) भूमि में कोयले का पूर्वक्षण करने के अंगी प्राप्ति की सूचना दी थी;

और उक्त भूमियों की बाबत उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन कोई सूचना नहीं दी गई है;

अतः, अथ, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, 1 दिसंबर, 1986 से प्रारंभ होने वाली छह मास की अतिरिक्त अवधि को ऐसी अवधि के रूप में विनिश्चित करती है जिसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त भूमियों या ऐसी भूमियों में अथवा उन पर कोई अधिकार अर्जित करने के अपने आवश्यक की सूचना दे सकेगी।

अनुसूची

गोपालपुर ब्लॉक: आई. बी. घाटी क्षेत्र

जिला: सुन्दरगढ़ (उड़ीसा)

क्र.सं.	ग्राम का नाम	व्य-सहस्रमाल	जिला	क्षेत्र एकड़ों में,	टिप्प-णियां
		वस्था-पत सं.			
1.	सखोगा	16	हैमगिरि	सुन्दरगढ़	860.18 पूर्ण
2.	सुपुरंगा	18	"	"	1862.78 पूर्ण
3.	गोपालपुर	19	"	"	3060.22 भाग
4.	रतनसरा	20	"	"	1849.75 पूर्ण

योग: 7632.93 एकड़ (लगभग)
या 3089.00 हेक्टर
लगभग

सीमा वर्णन.

- क-ख रेखा बसुधरा नाले के उत्तरी किनारे से प्रारंभ होकर तिकि-वियारा तथा सरोग ग्रामों की सम्मिलित सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिंदु "ब" पर मिलती है।
- ख-ग रेखा तिकिवियारा ग्राम की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिंदु "ग" पर मिलती है।

- ग-घ रेखा, सखोगा ग्राम की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिंदु "ब" पर मिलती है।
- घ-ङ रेखा गोपालपुर ग्राम की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिंदु "ङ" पर मिलती है।
- ङ-च रेखा, गोपालपुर ग्राम की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और बसुधरा नाले के उत्तरी किनारे पर बिंदु "ब" पर मिलती है।
- च-छ रेखा रतनसरा ग्राम की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिंदु "छ" पर मिलती है।
- छ-ज-झ-ञ रेखा रतनसरा, घोंघरपली, पोदाजालंगा, बालाबामपुर ग्रामों की सम्मिलित सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिंदु 'अ' पर मिलती है।
- झ-ट रेखा, सुपुरंगा ग्राम की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिंदु "ट" पर मिलती है।
- ट-ड ड रेखा सुपुरंगा, बसुधरा, गोपालपुर और मिश्रारमन ग्रामों की सम्मिलित सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिंदु "ड" पर मिलती है।
- ड-ढ रेखा बसुधरा नाले के दक्षिणी किनारे के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिंदु "ढ" पर मिलती है।
- ढ-ण रेखा, बसुधरा नाले को पार करके, उक्त नाले के उत्तरी किनारे पर बिंदु "ग" पर मिलती है।
- ण-त रेखा, बसुधरा नाले के उत्तरी किनारे के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिंदु "त" पर मिलती है।
- त-थ रेखा, बसुधरा नाले के पश्चिमी किनारे के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिंदु "थ" पर मिलती है।
- थ-द रेखा, बसुधरा नाले को पार करके, नाले के पूर्वी किनारे पर बिंदु "द" पर मिलती है।
- द-व रेखा, बसुधरा नाले के उत्तरी किनारे के साथ-साथ जाती है और आरंभिक बिंदु "क" पर मिलती है।

[फा. सं. 43019/1/84-सी. ए.]

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

(Department of Coal)

New Delhi, the 11th February, 1987

S.O. 540.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal) No. 4044 dated 13th November, 1984 under sub-section (i) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) and published in Part-II, Section 3, sub-section(ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1984, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to prospect for coal in lands measuring 7632.93 acres (approximately) or 3089.00 hectares (approximately) in the locality specified in the Schedule appended thereto as also in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas in respect of the said lands, no notice under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act has been given;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specified a further period of six months commencing from the 1st December, 1986 as the period within which the Central Government may give notice of its intention to acquire the said lands or any rights in or over such lands.

SCHEDULE

Gopalpur Block—IB Vellay Area District—Sundargarh (Orissa).

Serial No.	Name of village	Settlement Number	Tehsil	District	Area in acres	Remarks
1.	Saradoga	16	Hemgiri	Sundargarh	860.18	Full
2.	Jhupurunga	18	Hemgiri	Sundargarh	1862.78	Full
3.	Gopalpur	19	Hemgiri	Sundargarh	3060.22	Part
4.	Ratansara	20	Hemgiri	Sundargarh	1849.75	Full

Total : 7632.93 acres (approximately)

OR 3089.00 hectares (approximately)

Boundary description :

A—B Line starts from the northern bank of the Basundhara Nallah and proceeds along the common boundary of villages Tikilipara and Saradoga and meets at point 'B'.

B—C Line passes along the western boundary of village Tikilipara and meets at point 'C'.

C—D Line passes along the northern boundary of village Saradoga and meets at point 'D'.

D—E Line passes along the northern boundary of village Gopalpur and meets at point 'E'.

E—F Line passes along the western boundary of village Gopalpur and meet on the northern bank of the Basundhara Nallah at point 'F'.

F—G Line passes along the northern boundary of village Ratansara and meets at point 'G'.

G—H Line passes along the common boundary of villages.

I—J Ratansara, Ghogharpali, Padajalanga, Balabaspur and meets at point 'J'.

J—K Line passes along the southern boundary of village Jhupurunga and meets at point 'K'.

K—L Line passes along the common boundary of villages Jhupurunga, Tumulia, Gopalpur and Siana and meets at point 'M'.

M—N Line passes along the southern bank of Basundhara Nallah and meets at point 'N'.

N—O Line crosses the Basundhara Nallah and meets in the northern bank of the said Nallah at point 'O'.

O—P Line passes along the northern bank of the Basundhara Nallah and meets at point 'P'.

P—Q Line passes along the western bank of the Basundhara Nallah and meets at point 'Q'.

Q—R Line crosses the Basundhara Nallah and meets on the eastern bank of the Nallah at point 'R'.

R—A Line passes along the northern bank of the Basundhara Nallah and meets at the starting point 'A'.

[No. 43019/1/84-CA]

का. धा. 541.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (शर्जत और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 4 की उपधारा (i) के अधीन, भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 1 दिसंबर, 1984 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (कोयला विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. का. धा. 4045, तारीख 13 नवंबर, 1984 द्वारा उक्त अधिसूचना से उठावट अनुसूची में और जैसा कि इसमें संशोधन अनुसूची में है, विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्र में, जिसकी माप 6808.43 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) या 16823.98 एकड़ (लगभग) है। कोयले का पूर्वेक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी;

और उक्त भूमि के संबंध में, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन कोई सूचना नहीं दी गई है;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, 1 दिसंबर, 1986 से आरम्भ होने वाली छह मास की और अवधि विनिर्दिष्ट करती है जिसके भीतर केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त भूमियों को या ऐसी भूमियों में या ऐसी भूमियों पर कोई अधिकार अधिन करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दे सकेगी।

अनुसूची

खंड डेलवाडीह ब्लॉक

कोयला कोयला क्षेत्र

जिला बिलासपुर (मध्य प्रदेश)

रेखांक सं. सी-1(ई)/III/रीआर/277-384 बिनांक 7-3-1984

(पूर्वेक्षण के लिए अधिसूचित भूमि को दर्शाने वाला)

क्र. सं.	ग्राम	तहसील	हलका सं.	खेत सं.	जिला क्षेत्र	क्षेत्र एकड़ों में	टिप्पण
1.	कसाईवाली	कटघोड़ा	48	90	बिलासपुर	314.63	पूर्ण
2.	देवरी	कटघोड़ा	48	92	बिलासपुर	239.26	पूर्ण
3.	चक्रवर्ती	कटघोड़ा	48	88	बिलासपुर	396.69	पूर्ण
4.	बुन्देली	कटघोड़ा	48	89	बिलासपुर	146.68	पूर्ण
5.	सुकसाधार	कटघोड़ा	27	118	बिलासपुर	257.13	पूर्ण
6.	विरकाता	कटघोड़ा	27	अधर्वेक्षित	बिलासपुर	103.60	पूर्ण
7.	हृत्विधा	कटघोड़ा	27	68	बिलासपुर	229.72	पूर्ण
8.	शेखरीनारा	कटघोड़ा	27	117	बिलासपुर	458.36	पूर्ण
9.	आडी	कटघोड़ा	27	97	बिलासपुर	613.92	पूर्ण
10.	ठण्डल	कटघोड़ा	28	68	बिलासपुर	359.75	पूर्ण
11.	डेलवाडीह	कटघोड़ा	28	69	बिलासपुर	322.69	पूर्ण
12.	धनारपुर	कटघोड़ा	28	65	बिलासपुर	366.34	पूर्ण
13.	लखनपुर	कटघोड़ा	32	31	बिलासपुर	716.99	पूर्ण
14.	अमरपुर	कटघोड़ा	33	2	बिलासपुर	395.94	पूर्ण
15.	विजयपुर	कटघोड़ा	33	25	बिलासपुर	421.40	पूर्ण
16.	अमरपुर	कटघोड़ा	33	26	बिलासपुर	308.24	पूर्ण
17.	मिचाली	कटघोड़ा	33	68	बिलासपुर	472.46	पूर्ण
18.	जबानी	कटघोड़ा	33	69	बिलासपुर	684.64	पूर्ण

कुल क्षेत्र 6808.43 हेक्टेयर (लगभग)

या 16823.97 एकड़ (लगभग)

सीमा वर्णन

- क-ख रेखा अमरपुर, मोहनपुर और सुतारा ग्रामों के त्रिसंगम पर "क" बिंदु से प्रारम्भ होती है और अमरपुर ग्राम की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलती हुई अमरपुर, लखनपुर और सुतारा ग्रामों के त्रिसंगम पर "ख" बिंदु पर मिलती है।
- ख-ग रेखा लखनपुर ग्राम की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलती हुई लखनपुर, सुतारा और कमनिया ग्रामों के त्रिसंगम पर बिंदु "ग" पर मिलती है।
- ग-घ रेखा ग्राम लखनपुर की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलती हुई लखनपुर कमनिया और दुर्गा के त्रिसंगम पर बिंदु "घ" पर मिलती है।
- घ-ङ-च रेखा भागतः ग्राम लखनपुर की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलती हुई और भागतः ग्राम चवाईपुर की पश्चिमी उत्तरी और पूर्वी सीमा के साथ चलती हुई ग्राम चवाईपुर, डेलया-डीह, डबडब और जेंरा के त्रिसंगम पर "च" बिंदु पर मिलती है।
- च-छ-ज रेखा ग्राम डबडब की उत्तरी और पूर्वी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलती हुई ग्राम डबडब आडी और कमरगा के त्रिसंगम पर "ज" बिंदु पर मिलती है।
- ज-झ-झ रेखा ग्राम आडी की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलती है और तब ग्राम आडी द्वारा साझ और बीरकोना की पूर्वी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलती है और तब ग्राम बीरकोना की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ आगे बढ़ती हुई ग्राम बीरकोना, मुकलाघोर और भोगरा ग्रामों के त्रिसंगम पर "झ" बिंदु पर मिलती है।

- ज-ट रेखा ग्राम मुकलाघोर और देवरी की पूर्वी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलती है और तब देवरी और कमाईपाली ग्रामों की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ आगे बढ़ती हुई ग्राम कमाईपाली, दीपका और देवगांव के त्रिसंगम पर "ट" बिंदु पर मिलती है।
- ट-ड-क रेखा ग्राम कमाईपाली और चकानूरा की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलती है और तब ग्राम जवाली, विश्वपुर और अमरपुर की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ आगे बढ़ती हुई प्रारम्भिक बिंदु "क" पर मिलती है।

[म. 43019/8/84 सी.ए.]

S.O. 541.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal) No. S.O. 4045 dated the 13th November, 1984 under sub-section (i) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) and published in Part-II Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1984, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to prospect for coal in lands measuring 6808.43 hectares (approximately) or 16823.97 acres (approximately) in the locality specified in the Schedule appended thereto as also in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas in respect of the said lands, no notice under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act has been given;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies a further period of six months commencing from the 1st December, 1986 as the period within which the Central Government may give notice of its intention to acquire the said lands or any rights in or over such lands.

SCHEDULE

DHELWADIH BLOCK

KORBA COALFIELD

DISTRICT BILASPUR (MADHYA PRADESH)

Plan No. C-1(E)/III/DR/277-384

Dated : the 7th March, 1984.

(showing land notified for prospecting)

Sl. No.	Village	Tehsil	Halka Number	Khewat Number	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1.	Kasaipali	Katghora	48	90	Bilaspur	314.63	Full
2.	Deori	Katghora	48	92	Bilaspur	239.26	Full
3.	Chakabuda	Katghora	48	83	Bilaspur	395.69	Full
4.	Bundeli	Katghora	48	89	Bilaspur	146.68	Full
5.	Suklakhar	Katghora	27	118	Bilaspur	257.13	Full
6.	Birkona	Katghora	27	Unsurveyed	Bilaspur	103.60	Full
7.	Harrabhattha	Katghora	27	68	Bilaspur	229.72	Full
8.	Bhejrinar	Katghora	27	117	Bilaspur	458.35	Full
9.	Arda	Katghora	27	97	Bilaspur	613.92	Full
10.	Dhabdhab	Katghora	28	68	Bilaspur	359.75	Full
11.	Dhelwadiah	Katghora	28	69	Bilaspur	322.69	Full
12.	Dhawaipur	Katghora	28	65	Bilaspur	366.34	Full
13.	Lakhanpur	Katghora	32	31	Bilaspur	716.99	Full
14.	Amarpur	Katghora	33	2	Bilaspur	395.94	Full
15.	Bijaipur	Katghora	33	25	Bilaspur	421.40	Full
16.	Abhaipur	Katghora	33	26	Bilaspur	308.24	Full
17.	Singhali	Katghora	33	68	Bilaspur	472.46	Full
18.	Jawali	Katghora	33	69	Bilaspur	634.64	Full

Total area : 6808.43 hectares (approximately) or 16823.97 acres (approximately).

Boundary description

- A—B Line starts from point 'A' on the trijunction of villages Amarpur, Mohanpur and Sutarra and passes along the northern boundary of village Amarpur and meets on the trijunction of villages Amarpur, Lakhanpur and Sutarra at point 'B'.
- B—C Line passes along the western boundary of village Lakhanpur and meets on the trijunction of villages Lakhanpur, Sutarra and Kasania at point 'C'.
- C—D Line passes along the northern boundary of village Lakhanpur and meets on the trijunction of villages Lakhanpur, Kasania and Durga at point 'D'.
- D—E Line passes partly along the northern boundary of village Lakhanpur and partly along the western, northern and eastern boundary of village Dhawalpur and meets on the trijunction of villages Dhawalpur, Dhabdhab, Dhabdhab and Jenjra at point 'E'.
- E—F Line passes along the northern and eastern boundary of villages Dhabdhab, Arda and Kasra at point 'F'.
- F—G Line passes along the northern boundary of village Arda and then along the eastern boundary of villages Arda, Harabhabha and Birkona and then proceeds along the southern boundary of village Birkona and meets on the trijunction of villages Birkona, Sukla-khar and Mogra at point 'G'.
- G—H Line passes along the eastern boundary of villages S. K. Khar and Deori and then proceeds along the southern boundary of villages Deori and Kasipali and meets on the trijunction of villages Kasipali, Birkona and Deori at point 'H'.
- H—I Line passes along the western boundary of villages Kasipali and Chakabada and then along the southern boundary of village Jawali and then proceeds along the western boundary of villages Jawali, Bijaipur and Amarpur and meets at the starting point 'A'.

(No. 43019/8/34-CA)

भा. अ. 542.—केन्द्रिय सरकार ने, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जित और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के अनुसूचित सं. कां. अं. 882 तारीख 12 फरवरी, 1985 द्वारा, जो भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 2 मार्च, 1985 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, उन अधिसूचना से उपायय अनुसूचित में विनिर्दिष्ट परिधेश की भूमि में, जिसका माप 2803.38 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 19282.88 एकड़ (लगभग) में कोयले का पूर्वेक्षण करने के अर्जित प्राण्य की सूचना दी थी ;

और केन्द्रिय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त भूमि के एक भाग में कोयला अन्वेषण होगा ;

अतः, केन्द्रिय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, इसका अनुसूचित में वर्णित भूमि की, जिसका माप 610.49 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 1508.58 एकड़ (लगभग) है, सभी अधिकारों सहित अर्जित करने के अर्जित प्राण्य की सूचना देता है।

टिप्पण : 1—इस अधिसूचना के अर्जित प्राण्य वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक सं. सी-1 (ई) II/जे जे धारा/363-986 का निर्देशन कलक्टर, बरन-माप (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में या कोयला निबंधक, 1, कार्डिनल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता के कार्यालय में, या वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (राजस्थान अनुभाग), कोल इस्टेट, निविल लाइन, नागपुर-440001 (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

टिप्पण : 2—आपका ध्यान, पूर्वोक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के उपबन्धों की ओर आकृष्ट किया जाता है, जिसमें निम्नलिखित उपबन्ध है, अर्थात् :—

अर्जित की शक्ति प्राप्तियां

"8(1)—किसी ऐसी भूमि में, जिसका बाबत धारा 7 के अधीन अधिसूचना जारी की गई है, हितवत् कोई भी व्यक्ति अधिसूचना जारी किए जाने के तीस दिनों के भीतर संपूर्ण भूमि या उसके किसी भाग या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के किसी अधिकांश का अर्जित किए जाने के बारे में आक्षेप कर सकता है।

स्पष्टीकरण—इस धारा के अधीनगीत किसी व्यक्ति की ओर से यह कहना आक्षेप नहीं माना जाएगा कि वह स्वयं उस भूमि में कोयला उत्पादन के लिए खनन संक्रियाएं करना चाहता है और ऐसी संक्रियाएं केन्द्रिय सरकार या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति द्वारा नहीं की जानी चाहिए।

(2) उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रत्येक आक्षेप लक्ष्य प्राधिकारी को लिखित रूप में किया जाएगा और लक्ष्य प्राधिकारी आक्षेपकर्ता को स्वयं मुने जाने का या किसी व्यक्तियों द्वारा मुनेवाई का प्रबन्ध देगा और ऐसे सभी आक्षेपों को मुने के पश्चात् और ऐसे अतिरिक्त जाल यदि कोई है, करने के पश्चात् जो वह आवश्यक समझे, या तो धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचित भूमि के या ऐसे भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के संबंध में एक रिपोर्ट या ऐसी भूमि के विभिन्न टुकड़ों या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के संबंध में आक्षेपों पर अपने भिन्नान्तों और उनके द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के अधिलेख सहित विभिन्न रिपोर्ट केन्द्रिय सरकार को उसके विनिश्चय के लिए देगा।

(3) इस धारा के प्रयोजनों के लिए वह व्यक्ति किसी भूमि से हितवत् समझा जाएगा जो प्रतिकर में हित का दावा करने का हक्कार होता यदि भूमि या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के किसी अधिकारों की इस अधिनियम के अधीन अर्जित कर लिया जाता है।

टिप्पण : 3—केन्द्रिय सरकार ने कोयला निबंधक, 1, कार्डिनल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता को अधिनियम के अधीन लक्ष्य प्राधिकारी नियुक्त किया है।

अनुसूची

विनियोजित इलाक (भाग-2)

वर्षा क्षेत्र

जिला उपनिवार (महाराष्ट्र)

सर्व अधिकार

क्रम सं.	जमीन का नाम	वटवारी सन्तिन में	ग्राम संपादन	वर्षा क्षेत्र	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टरों में	टिप्पणियां
1	गोवारी	31	92	वर्षा	अवधमाल	178.47	भाग
2	घागासा	32	4	वर्षा	अवधमाल	8.52	भाग
3	पिपरी	32	217	वर्षा	अवधमाल	192.67	भाग
4	कालिदा	32	60	वर्षा	अवधमाल	185.53	भाग
5	अहोरी	32	12	वर्षा	अवधमाल	108.30	भाग
कुल योग				610.49 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 1508.58 एकड़ (लगभग)			

गोवारी ग्राम में अंशित किए जाने वाले प्लाट संख्यांक :

भाग 6, भाग 7, भाग 8, भाग 9, भाग 10, भाग 15, भाग 16, भाग 18, 19 से 22, भाग 23, भाग 24, 25 से 27, भाग 28, 29 से 70, 98, 99, भाग 100, भाग 101, भाग 145, भाग 146, भाग 147, भाग 148, भाग 149, सड़क भाग ।

आवासी भाग

आगासी ग्राम में अंशित किए जाने वाले प्लाट संख्यांक

भाग 7/1-7/1क-7/2-7/2क-7/2ख-7/2ग-7/2घ-7/2ङ-7/3-7/3क-7/4 और नाले का भाग ।

विपरी ग्राम में अंशित किए जाने वाले प्लाट संख्यांक :

भाग 1, 2, 3, भाग 4, भाग 5, 6 से 16, 17/1, 17/2, 18/1, 18/2, 19 से 40, 51 से 68, आवासी और सड़क का भाग ।

कोलेरा ग्राम में अंशित किए जाने वाले प्लाट संख्यांक :

1 से 10, 11/1, 11/2, 12 से 14, 15/1, 15/2, 15/3, 16 से 27, 31 से 36, 37/1, 37/2, 37/3, 38 से 41, 43, 55 से 62, 178, 193, 196 से 224 और सड़क का भाग ।

आहेरा ग्राम में अंशित किए जाने वाले प्लाट संख्यांक :

227 से 244, 245 का भाग, 249 से 254, 260 से 287, 288/1, 288/2, 288/3, 289/3, 289 से 300 और सड़क का भाग ।

संसा वर्णन :

क-ख रेखा बिन्दु "क" से आरम्भ होती है और प्लाट संख्यांक 101, 100, 99, 146, 145, 147, 148, 149, 6, 9, में से होकर जाती है और प्लाट सं. 8 में बिन्दु "ख" पर मिलती है ।

ख-ग रेखा, साम गोवारी में से होकर प्लाट संख्यांक 8, 9, 10, 28, 24, 23, 15, 16, 17, 18 में जाता है और फिर आवास, ग्राम में से होकर प्लाट सं. 7/1, 7/1क, 7/2, 7/2क, 7/2ख, 7/2ग, 7/2घ, 7/2ङ, 7/3, 7/3क, 7/1 में जाती है और नागा पार करती है और फिर प्लाट संख्यांक 5, 3 में पिपरी ग्राम में से होकर बिन्दु "ग" में वर्धा नदी के पश्चिमी तट पर मिलती है ।

ग-घ रेखा वर्धा नदी के पश्चिमी तट के साथ जाती है और बिन्दु "घ" पर मिलती है ।

घ-ङ रेखा, प्लाट संख्यांक 300, 288/1 से 288/3, 285, 284, 283, 281, 282, 236, 235, 233, 232, 231, 230 को पूर्वी सीमा के साथ साथ अंग्रेज ग्राम से होकर जाती है और बिन्दु "ङ" पर प्लाट संख्यांक 1230 और 21-8 का संयुक्त सीमा पर मिलती है ।

ङ-च रेखा, प्लाट संख्यांक 230, 227 की दक्षिण सीमा के साथ साथ अहेरी ग्राम से होकर जाती है और फिर प्लाट संख्यांक 245 में प्लाट संख्यांक 249, 251, 252, 254, 260 की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ साथ जाती है, और प्लाट संख्यांक 51, 40 की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ साथ विपरी ग्राम से होकर जाती है, फिर प्लाट संख्यांक 62, 61 की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ साथ कोलेरा ग्राम से होकर बिन्दु "च" पर मिलती है ।

च-छ रेखा, प्लाट सं. 61, 60, 55, 41, 43, 31, 32, 27, 26, ज-झ 9, 5, 4, 3, 2 की दक्षिण सीमा के साथ साथ कोलेरा ग्राम से होकर जाती है और ग्राम की सड़क पार करती है, फिर प्लाट सं. 224 की दक्षिण सीमा, प्लाट संख्यांक 223, 193, 197, 196, 178 की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ साथ पड़ती है फिर नाम कोलेरा और गोवारी के संयुक्त सीमा के साथ साथ पड़ती है और बिन्दु "झ" पर मिलती है ।

अ-क रेखा, प्लाट संख्यांक 70, 67, 36 की पश्चिम सीमा के साथ साथ आवासी ग्राम से होकर जाती है, फिर प्लाट संख्यांक 98, 101 की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ साथ ग्राम सड़क को पार करती है और आरम्भिक बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती है ।

[सं. 43019/21/84-सं. ए.]

S.O. 542.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal (Department of Coal) S.O. No. 882 dated the 12th February, 1985 under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) and published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) dated the 2nd March, 1985, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to prospect for coal in 7803.36 hectares (approximately), or 19282.88 acres (approximately) of the lands in locality specified in the schedule annexed to that notification;

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that coal is obtainable in a part of the said land;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to acquire the lands measuring 610.49 hectares (approximately), or 1508.58 acres (approximately) in all rights as described in the schedule appended hereto.

Note 1 : The plan bearing No. C-1(E)III/JJR/363-986 of the area covered by this notification may be inspected in the Office of the Collector, Yavatmal (Maharashtra), or in the Office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, or in the Office of the Western Coalfields Limited (Revenue Section), Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur-440001 (Maharashtra).

Note 2 Attention is hereby invited to the provisions of section 8 of the aforesaid Act, which provides as follows:—

Objections to acquisition :

"8(1) Any person interested in any land in respect of which a notification under section 7 has been issued may, within thirty days of the issue of the notification, object to the acquisition of the whole or any part of the land or of any rights in or over such land.

Explanation.—It shall not be an objection within the meaning of this section for any person to say that he himself desires to undertake mining operations in the land for the production of coal and that such operations should not be undertaken by the Central Government or by any other person.

(2) Every objection under sub-section(1) shall be made to the competent authority in writing and the Competent authority shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard either in person or by a legal practitioner and shall, after hearing all such objections and after making such further enquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary either makes a report in respect of the land which has been notified under sub-section (1) of section 7 or of rights in or over such land, or make different reports in respect of different parcels of such land or of rights in or over such land, to the Central Government, containing his recommendations on the objections, together with the record of the proceedings held by him for the decision of that Government,

(3) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to be interested in land who would be entitled to claim an interest in compensation if the land or any rights in or over such land were acquired under this Act."

Note 3. : The Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta has been appointed by the Central Government as the Competent authority under the Act.

SCHEDULE
NILAI BLOCK (PART-II)
WANI AREA
DISTRICT : YAVATMAL MAHARASHTRA)

All rights							
Serial Number	Name of village	Patwari circle number	Village numbers	Tehsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1.	Gowari	31	92	Wani	Yavatmal	178.47	Part
2.	Agasi	32	3	Wani	Yavatmal	8.52	Part
3.	Pimpri	32	217	Wani	Yavatmal	129.67	Part
4.	Kolera	32	60	Wani	Yavatmal	185.53	Part
5.	Aheri	32	12	Wani	Yavatmal	108.30	Part
Grand total				610.49 hectares (approximately)			
or							
1503.58 acres (approximately)							

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Gowari.—6 part, 7 part, 8 part, 9 part, 10 part, 15 part, 16 part, 17 part, 18 part, 19 to 22, 23 part, 24 part, 25 to 27, 28 part, 29 to 70, 99 part, 101 part, 101 part, 145 part, 146 part, 147 part, 148 part, 149 part, road part.

ABADI PART

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Agasi : 7/1, 7/1A, 7/2, 7/2 A, 7/2B, 7/2C, 7/2D, 7/2E, 7/3, 7/3A, 7/4 part and nallah part.

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Pimpri. 1, 2, 3 part, 4, 5 part, 6 to 16, 17/1, 17/2, 18/1, 18/2, 29 to 40, 51 to 68 Abadi, and road part.

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Kolera : 1 to 10, 11/1, 11/2, 12 to 14, 15/1, 15/2, 15/3, 16 to 27, 31 to 36, 37/1, 37/2, 37/3, 38 to 41, 43, 55 to 62, 178, 193, 196 to 224 and road part.

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Aheri. 227 to 244, 245 part, 249 to 254, 260 to 287, 288/1, 288/2, 288/3, 289 to 300 and road part.

C-D Line passes along the western bank of Wardha River and meets at point 'D'.

D-E Line passes through village Aheri along the eastern boundary of plot numbers 300, 288/1 to 288/3, 235, 284, 283, 281, 282, 236, 235, 233, 232, 231, 230 and meets on the common boundary of plot numbers 230 and 218 at point 'E'.

E-F Line passes through village Aheri along the southern boundary of plot numbers 230, 227, then in plot No. 245, along the southern boundary of plot numbers 249, 251, 252, 254, 260, and proceeds through village Pimpri along the southern boundary of plot numbers 51, 40, then through village Kolera along the southern boundary of plot numbers 62, 61 and meets at point 'F'.

F-G-H-I Line passes through village Kolera along the western boundary of plot numbers 61, 60, 55, 41, 43, 31, 32, 27, 26, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and crosses village road then proceeds along the southern boundary of plot number 224, western boundary of plot numbers 223, 193, 197, 196, 178 then proceeds along the common boundary of villages Kolera and Gowari and meets at point 'I'.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION :

A-B Line starts from point 'A' and passes through village Gowari in plot numbers 101, 100, 99, 146, 145, 147, 148, 149, 6, 7 and meets in plot No. 8 at point 'B'.

B-C Line passes through village Gowari in plot numbers 8, 9, 10, 28, 24, 23, 15, 16, 17, 18 then proceeds through village Agasi in plot numbers 7/1, 7/1A, 7/2, 7/2A, 7/2B, 7/2C, 7/2D, 7/2E, 7/3, 7/3A, 7/4, crosses nallah, then through village Pimpri in plot numbers 5, 3 and meets on the western bank of Wardha River at point 'C'.

I A Line passes through village Gowari along the western boundary of plot numbers 70, 67, 66, crosses the village road then along the western boundary of plot numbers 98, 101 and meets at starting point 'A'.

[No. 43019/21/84-CA]

का. मा. 543— केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे उगावद्ध अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भूमि में कोयला अभिप्राप्त किए जाने की संभावना है।

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उस क्षेत्र में कोयले का पूर्वक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है ;

इस अधिसूचना के अधीन आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक का निरीक्षण साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि., (राजस्व अनुभाग) सीपत रोड, बिलासपुर 495001 के कार्यालय में या कलक्टर, राहडोल (मध्य प्रदेश) के कार्यालय में अथवा कोयला नियंत्रक, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट कलकत्ता के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

इस अधिसूचना के अधीन आने वाली भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उपधारा (7) में विनिर्दिष्ट सभी नदियों, चाटों और अन्य दस्तावेजों को, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से नब्बे दिन के भीतर सहायक सम्पदा प्रबंधक साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि., सीपत मार्ग, बिलासपुर को भेजेगा।

अनुसूची

पिपरिया ब्लॉक]

सोहागपुर कोलफील्ड

जिला राहडोल (मध्य प्रदेश)

रेखांक स. एस. ई. सी. एन. : बी. एस. पी. जी. एम. परियोजना/3

तारीख 12 नवम्बर, 1986

(पूर्वक्षण के लिए अधिगृहीत भूमि दर्शित करने वाली)।

राजस्व भूमि

क्रम सं.	ग्राम	तहसील	साधारण संख्या	जिला	क्षेत्र एकड़ों में	टिप्पणियाँ
1.	माहीमर	भान्डेगढ़	586	राहडोल	52.5000	भाग
2.	कुआँ	भान्डेगढ़	100	राहडोल	168.000	भाग
3.	बिलारि कोप	भान्डेगढ़	516	राहडोल	205.500	भाग
4.	लामपुर	भान्डेगढ़	665	राहडोल	61.000	भाग
5.	सिमरिया	भान्डेगढ़	724	राहडोल	262.500	पूर्ण
6.	पिपरिया	भान्डेगढ़	416	राहडोल	2.000	भाग
7.	कोटा	भान्डेगढ़	128	राहडोल	289.500	भाग
8.	पुटपुर 6	भान्डेगढ़	419	राहडोल	360.140	पूर्ण
				योग	1401.140	हेक्टर

यम भूमि

क्रम सं.	कम्पाईमेंट सं.	रेंज	डिवीजनल	क्षेत्र हेक्टर में	टिप्पणियाँ
1. पी	137	उमरिया	उमरिया	58.125	भाग
		योग		58.125	
		कुल योग		1459.265 हे. लगभग	
				3605.92 एकड़ लगभग	

सीमा वर्णन

क—ख रेखा लाइपुर ग्रामों से "क" बिन्दु से आरंभ होती है और बांधने और माहीमर ग्रामों की सम्मिलित सीमा के साथ चलती हुई "ख" बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

ख—ग रेखा कोठीमार, कुआँ मिलारिकोप ग्रामों से गुजरती हुई हेंगट नाला पार करती है फिर छोटा ग्राम से गुजरती हुई उसी ग्राम में "ग" बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

ग—घ रेखा ग्रामा कोटा और खोली ग्रामों से गुजरती हुई हेंगट नाला के साथ साथ, जो नखेली पुटपुरा, बांधा पुटपुरा और चमड़ा पुटपुरा ग्रामों की सम्मिलित सीमा भी है, चलती हुई उसी नाला पर "घ" बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

घ—ङ रेखा लेहरा पुटपुरा, लेहरा सिमरिया और सिमरिया पिपरिया ग्रामों की सम्मिलित सीमा के साथ साथ बढ़ती हुई "ङ" बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

ङ—क रेखा पिपरिया, बिलारिकोप और जालपुर ग्रामों से गुजरती हुई उसी ग्राम में आरंभिक बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती है।

[सं. 43015/23/86 सी. ए.]

समय सिंह, प्रवर सचिव

S.O. 543,—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the Scheduled hereto annexed ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

The Plan of the area covered by this notification can be inspected at the office of the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (Revenue section), Seepat Road, Bilaspur-495001 or at the office of the Collector, Shahdol, (Madhya Pradesh) or at the office of the Coal Controller, 'I' Council House Street Calcutta.

All persons interested in the land covered by this notification shall deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in sub-section (7) of section 13 of the said Act to the Assistant Estate Manager, South Eastern Coalfields Limited, Seepat Road, Bilaspur within ninety days from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

SCHEDULE
PIPARIA BLOCK
SOHAGPUR COALFIELD
DISTRICT SHAHDOL (MADHYA PRADESH)

Plan No. SECL. BSP. GM (Proj)/3

Dated-12th, November, 1986

(Showing land notified for prospecting)

REVENUE LAND

Sl. No.	Village	Tahsil	General No.	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1.	Mahimar	Bhandhogarh	586	Shahdol	52.500	Part.
2.	Kuan	Bhandhogarh	100	Shahdol	168.000	part.
3.	Bilarikop	Bhandhogarh	516	Shahdol	205.500	part.
4.	Lalpur	Bhandhogarh	655	Shahdol	91.000	part.
5.	Semaria	Bhandhogarh	724	Shahdol	262.500	Full
6.	Piparia	Bhandhogarh	416	Shahdol	2.000	part.
7.	Kota	Bhandhogarh	128	Shahdol	289.500	part.
8.	Putpura	Bhandhogarh	419	Shahdol	360.140	Full.
Total					1401.140	hectares

FOREST LAND

Sl. No.	Compartment No.	Range	Division	Area in hectares	Remarks
1.	P 137 IV	Umria	Umria	58.125	part.
Total				58.125	
Grand Total :				1459.265 hectares (approximately), or 3605.92 acres (approximately)	

Boundary Description :

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय

(संवत्ता निदेशालय)

नई दिल्ली, 5 फरवरी, 1987

- A-B** Line starts from point in village Lalpur then proceeds along the common boundary of villages Ghanghri and Mahimar and meets at point 'B'.
- B-C** Line passes through villages Mahimar, Kuan, Bilarikop, crosses Dengarha, Nallah, then passes through village Kota and meets in the same village at Point 'C'.
- C-D** Line passes through village, Kota and Ratheli, proceeds along Dengarha nallah, which also forms common boundary of villages Ratheli-Putpura, Bandna-Putpura and Amha-Putpura and meets in the same nalla at point 'D'.
- D-E** Line proceeds along common boundary of villages Ledra-Putpura, Ledra-Semaria and Semaria-Piparia and meets at point 'E'.
- E-A** Line passes through village Piparia, Bilarikop and Lalpur and meets in the same village at the starting point 'A'.

का.आ. 544:—केन्द्रीय सरकार, सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिकारियों की वैधता अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, नीचे दी गई सारणी के स्तम्भ (1) में उल्लिखित ऐसे अधिकारी को, जो सरकार का राजपत्रित अधिकारी है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजन के लिए सम्पदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है, जो अपने अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाओं के भीतर उक्त सारणी के स्तम्भ (2) में की तस्वीरी प्रविष्टि में विनिर्दिष्ट सरकारी स्थानों की बाबत, उक्त अधिनियम, द्वारा या उसके अधीन सम्पदा अधिकारी को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग और अधिरोपित कर्तव्यों का पालन करेगा।

सारणी

अधिकारी का पदनाम	सरकारी स्थानों के प्रवर्ग और अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाएं
1	2
1. सहायक इंजीनियर, लखनऊ मध्य उपप्रभाग सं. 1 के.मो.नि.वि., लखनऊ	सम्पदा निदेशालय, और लखनऊ मध्य प्रभाग, के.मो.नि.वि., लखनऊ के या उसके द्वारा या उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए या अधिग्रहीत किए गए सरकारी स्थान जो उसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में हैं।

[No. 43015/23/86-CA]

SAMAY SINGH, Under Secy.

[का.सं. 21012/1/86-पीओएन]

वी. एम. रमण, सम्पदा उपनिदेशक

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(Directorate of Estates)

New Delhi, the 5th February, 1987

S.O. 541.—In pursuance of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints the officer mentioned in column (1) of the Table below, being gazetted officer of Government to be estate officer for the purpose of the said Act, and the said officer shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on estate officer by or under the said Act, within the limits of his jurisdiction in respect of the Public Premises specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table.

THE TABLE

Designation of the officer	Categories of public premises and local limits of jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
1. Assistant Engineer, Lucknow Central Sub-Division No. I CPWD, Lucknow.	Premises belonging to taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of Directorate of Estates, and Lucknow Central Division, CPWD, Lucknow and which are under his administrative control.

[F. No. 21012/1/86—Pol. IV]

V.S. RAMAN, Dy. Director of Estates (P)

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 10 फरवरी, 1987

का.भा. 545.—भारत सरकार द्वारा नोटिस प्रवधि की छूट देने के बाद, भारत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण में विंग कमान्डर पी. भार. पी. राव, सदस्य (प्रशासन) का त्यागपत्र स्वीकार कर लिये जाने पर, उन्हें 11 फरवरी, 1987 (अपराह्न) से अपने पद से हटा दिया जाता है।

[ए.सी. 24020/7/86-एए(एफ-2)]

क. जे. एम. शेट्टी, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

New Delhi, the 10th February, 1987

S.O. 545.—Wg. Cdr. P. R. P Rao, Member (Operations) in the International Airports Authority of India stands relieved from office w.e.f. 11th February, 1987 (A.N.) on acceptance of his resignation by the Government of India after waiver of the notice period.

[AV. 24020/7/86-AA (F. II)]

K. J. M. SHETTY, Jt. Secy.

संचार मंत्रालय

(दूरसंचार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 17 फरवरी, 1987

का. आ. 546:—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार महानिदेशक, दूरसंचार विभाग ने वाई टेलीफोन केन्द्र, महाराष्ट्र सर्किल, में दिनांक 01-3-1987 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[संख्या 5-9/87-पी एच बी]]

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(Department of Telecommunications)

New Delhi, the 17th February, 1987

S.O. 546.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. 627 dated 8th March, 1968, the Director General Department of Telecommunications, hereby specifies 1-3-1987 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in FAJ Telephone Exchange, Maharashtra Telecom Circle.

[No. 5-9/87-PHB]

नई दिल्ली, 19 फरवरी, 1987

का. आ. 547:—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार महानिदेशक, दूरसंचार विभाग ने थाडिकारान्कोणम टेलीफोन केन्द्र, तमिलनाडु सर्किल, में दिनांक 01-3-1987 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[सं. या 5-3/87-पी एच बी]

[पो.आर. कारड़ा, सहायक महानिदेशक (पी.एच.बी.)]

New Delhi the 19th February, 1987

S.O. 547.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 6627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Department of Telecommunications, hereby specifies 01-3-1987 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Thadikarankonam Telephone Exchange, Tamil Nadu Circle.

[No. 5-3/87-PHB]

P.R. KARRA, Assistant Director General (PHB)

नई दिल्ली, 19 फरवरी, 1987

कार्यालय तापन

मा.का.नि. 518:—भारतीय डाकघर अधिनियम, 1898 (1898 का 6) की धारा 21 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने] हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय डाकघर अधिनियम, 1933 में निम्नलिखित नियमों में आगे संशोधन करती है: यथा:

- (1) ये नियम भारतीय डाकघर (प्रथम संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1987 कहलायेंगे।

(2) ये 27 मार्च, 1987 से लागू होंगे।

2. भारतीय डाक सार अधिनियम 1933 में

(क) अनुसूची में निम्न 66-अ में "अन्नाईयोर डाक कार्यालयों के अधीन भाग-III में

(i) दिल्ली के संबंधित क्रम संख्या 1 के तहत कार्यालय 2 में मद 4 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित मद सन्निविष्ट की जाएगी यथा:—

"5. विस्तार कार्डेंटर—फरीदाबाद एन प्रो. टी. नुआ डाकघर दिल्ली के लिए

6 विस्तार कार्डेंटर—गजियाबाद मुख्य डाकघर दिल्ली के लिए";

(ii) बंबई के संबंधित क्रम संख्या 2 के तहत कार्यालय 2 में मद 5 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित मद सन्निविष्ट की जाएगी यथा:—

"6 विस्तार कार्डेंटर—बंबई का सार";

(iii) बेंगलूर के संबंधित क्रम संख्या 5 के तहत कार्यालय 2 में मद 3 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित मद सन्निविष्ट की जाएगी यथा:—

"4 विस्तार कार्डेंटर—बेंगलूर का होसूर";

(iv) कोचीन के संबंधित क्रम संख्या 14 के पश्चात् तथा उक्त सम्बद्ध प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित मद सन्निविष्ट की जाएगी:

1	2
15. कोयम्बटूर	कोयम्बटूर मुख्य डाकघर
16. विशाखापट्टनम	विशाखापट्टनम मुख्य डाकघर
17. नागपुर	नागपुर ग.प.ओ.
18. पटना	पटना प्रधान डाकघर
19. चंडीगढ़	चंडीगढ़ मुख्य डाकघर
20. श्रीनगर	श्रीनगर मुख्य डाकघर
21. अगर्ताला	अगर्ताला मुख्य डाकघर

[फाइल सं. 62-30/86-मो प्रो.टी.]

जी. वी. मोहन, निदेशक (डाक प्रबालन)

टिप्पणी: भारतीय डाकघर नियमावली, 1933 के प्रकाशन के तहत जारी मुख्य अधिसूचनाएं निम्नलिखित हैं:—

1. सा.का.नि. 2886 तारीख 19-12-75
2. सा.का.नि. 596 (स्था.) तारीख 30-12-75
3. सा.का.नि. सं. 741 (स्था.) तारीख 31-12-75
4. सा.का.नि. सं. 472 तारीख 24-1-76
5. सा.का.नि. सं. 93 (स्था.) ता. 25-2-76
6. सा.का.नि. सं. 811 (स्था.) तारीख 31-3-76
7. सा.का.नि. सं. 943 (स्था.) तारीख 21-6-76
8. सा.का.नि. सं. 135 तारीख 7-1-78
9. सा.का.नि. सं. 304 (स्था.) तारीख 29-5-78
10. सा.का.नि. सं. 316 (स्था.) तारीख 18-5-79
11. सा.का.नि. सं. 4118 तारीख 29-12-79
12. सा.का.नि. सं. 1256 तारीख 13-5-80
13. सा.का.नि. सं. 490 (स्था.) तारीख 26-6-80
14. सा.का.नि. सं. 491 (स्था.) तारीख 26-6-80
15. सा.का.नि. सं. 330 (स्था.) तारीख 5-6-1981
16. सा.का.नि. सं. 409 (स्था.) तारीख 26-9-81
17. सा.का.नि. सं. 417 (स्था.) तारीख 23-5-82
18. सा.का.नि. सं. 55 (स्था.) तारीख 2-82

19. सा.का.नि. सं. 411 (स्था.) तारीख 13-5-82
20. सा.का.नि. सं. 33 (स्था.) तारीख 29-1-83
21. सा.का.नि. सं. 49 (स्था.) तारीख 2-2-83
22. सा.का.नि. सं. 444 (स्था.) तारीख 23-5-83
23. सा.का.नि. सं. 1652 तारीख 19-5-84
24. सा.का.नि. सं. 329 तारीख 3-5-1985
25. सा.का.नि. सं. 481 तारीख 14-6-1986
26. सा.का.नि. सं. 2123 तारीख 26-6-1986
27. वि.आ. सं. 436 (स्था.) तारीख 24-7-1986
28. वि.आ. सं. 2460 तारीख 5-7-1986
29. वि.आ. सं. 3677, तारीख 25-10-1986

New Delhi, the 19th February, 1987

S.O. 548.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (6 of 1898), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Indian Post Office (1st Amendment) Rules, 1987.

(2) They shall come into force on the 27th March, 1987.

2. In the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933,

(a) in Part III, under the heading "I. Inland Postal Agencies", in rule 6G-B, in the Schedule,—

(i) against S. No. 1 relating to Delhi, in column 2, after item 4, following items shall be inserted, namely:—

"5. EXTN. Counter—Faridabad NIT H.O. for Delhi;

6. EXTN Counter—Ghaziabad H.O. for Delhi";

(ii) against S. No. 2 relating to "Bombay", in column 2, after item 5, following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"6. EXTN. Counter—Thane of Bombay";

(iii) against S. No. 5 relating to "Bangalore" in Coimbatore H.O. inserted, namely:—

"4. EXTN. Counter—HOSUR of Bangalore";

(iv) after serial No. 14 relating to "Cochin" and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

1	2
15. Coimbatore	Coimbatore H.O.
16. Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam H.O.
17. Nagpur	Nagpur G.P.O.
18. Patna	Patna G.P.O.
19. Chandigarh	Chandigarh H.O.
20. Srinagar	Srinagar H.O.
21. Agartala	Agartala H.O.

[F. No. 62-30/86-CI]

G. V. MOHAN, Director (PO)

Note:—Principal Notifications issued after the publication of the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933 are as follows:—

1. GSR No. 2886, dated 19-12-1975.
2. GSR No. 596(E), dated 30-12-1975
3. GSR No. 741(E), dated 31-12-1975
4. GSR No. 472, dated 24-1-1976.
5. GSR No. 93(E), dated 25-2-1976
6. GSR No. 811(E), dated 31-5-1976
7. GSR No. 943(E), dated 21-6-1976
8. GSR No. 135, dated 7-1-1978

9. GSR No. 304(E), dated 29-5-1978
10. GSR No. 316(E), dated 18-5-1979
11. GSR No. 4118, dated 29-12-1979
12. GSR No. 1256, dated 13-5-1980
13. GSR No. 490(E) dated 26-6-1980
14. GSR No. 491(E), dated 26-8-1980
15. GSR No. 380(E), dated 5-6-1981
16. GSR No. 409(E), dated 26-9-1981
17. GSR No. 417(E), dated 22-5-1982
18. GSR No. 59(E), dated 11-2-1982
19. GSR No. 412(E), dated 13-5-1982
20. GSR No. 33(E), dated 20-1-1983
21. GSR No. 49(E), dated 2-2-1983
22. GSR No. 444(E), dated 23-5-1983
23. GSR No. 1652, dated 19-5-1984
24. GSR No. 329, dated 3-5-1986
25. GSR No. 461, dated 14-6-1985
26. SO No. 2420, dated 28-6-1986
27. SO No. 436(E), dated 24-7-1986
28. SO No. 2460, dated 5-7-1986
29. SO No. 3677, dated 25-10-1986.

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय

(खाद्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 1987

आदेश

का. आ. 549 :—केन्द्रीय सरकार, धान कुटाई उद्योग (विनियमन अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 21) की धारा 19 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के कृषि मंत्रालय (खाद्य विभाग) की अधिसूचना

सं. सा. का. नि. 436 (अ) तारीख 13 सितम्बर, 1973 को उन बातों को छोड़कर जिन्हें ऐसे अधिकरण से पहले किया गया है या करने से लोप किया गया है अधिकृत करते हुए निदेश देती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15 और 18 के अधीन गोवा दमण और दीव राज्य में धान मिलों के संबंध में प्रयोग की जाने वाली शक्तियों का प्रयोग, मुख्य सचिव गोवा, दमण और दीव सरकार द्वारा भी इस शर्त के अधीन रहते हुए किया जा सकेगा कि उक्त मुख्य सचिव उक्त धारा 18 के अधीन आदेश करने से पूर्व केन्द्रीय सरकार की पूर्व सहमति प्राप्त कर लेगा।

[फा. सं. 15(जीडीडी) (12)/86-डीएंडआर(1)]

एच. ए. एम. एल. वाज, उप-सहानिदेशक

MINISTRY OF FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES

(Department of Food)

New Delhi, the 28th February, 1987

ORDER

S.O. 549.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 (21 of 1958) and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Food) No. G.S.R. 436(E) dated the 13th September, 1973, except as respected things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby directs that the powers exercisable by it, under sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15 and 18 of the said Act, in relation to the Rice Mills in the State of Goa, Daman and Diu, shall also be exercisable by the Chief Secretary of Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, subject to the condition that, before making an order under the said section 18, the said Chief Secretary shall obtain the prior concurrence of the Central Government.

[File No. 15 (GDD) (12)/86-D&R (I)]

H.A.M.L. VAZ, Dy. Director General

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय

नागरिक आपूर्ति विभाग)

भारतीय मानक संस्था

नई दिल्ली, 28 जनवरी, 1987

का.मा. 550:—समय समय पर संबंधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 3 के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में विवरण सहित दिए गए 39 लाइसेंस माह फरवरी 1985 में स्वीकृत किए गए और लाइसेंसधारियों को मानक चिह्न प्रयोग करने का अधिकार दिया गया है:

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस सं.	वैधता की अवधि से तक	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम और पता	लाइसेंस के प्रयोग वस्तु शक्ति और तत्संबंधी : पता
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				(6)
1.	सी एम/एल—1448756 1985-08-26	87-09-16 87-09-15	श्री जयशंकर एन.एच. इन्स्टीट्यूट, बी-15 ए, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, विशाखापत्तनम—530007 (कार्यालय : डोर नं. 28-10-3, सूर्यबाग, चित्रालया के सामने, विशाखापत्तनम—530007)	एलुमिनियम के टावर बोर्ड टाइप 4— IS : 204 (पार्ट 2) --1978

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2. सी एम/एल—1448857 1985-09-01	85-09-01	86-03-31	माइन सीमेंट कं. प्रा. लि., पाम त्रिकोदरा तालुक गोधरा-399001 जिला पंचमहुन (गुजरात)	माधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट— IS : 269--1975	
3. सी एम/एल—8958 1985-9-01	85-09-01	86-31	स्वदेशी सीमेंट लि., खानापुर, डाकघर कुमठा, बाधा कोरपुलती—303108 जिला जयपुर (कार्यालय: पो. ब. नं. 189 निफ्ट लोको, जयपुर)	माधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट— IS : 269--1976	
4. सी एम/एल—1449051 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	ग्रोको इन्टीमल एंड ग्रास वर्क्स (प्रा.) लि., 189 गिरीश घोष रोड, मेपुर, हावड़ा (कार्यालय: 34-ए, मेटकाफ स्ट्रीट, पड़नी मंजिल, कलकत्ता-700013)	कांच की दूध की बोतलें— जबत-500 मिमी. IS : 1392--1983	
5. सी एम/एल—1449152 1985-08-31	85-09-16	86-09-12	शियालिक एंड्रो केमिकल्स, बी-59, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेज 7, एम ए एस नगर—160051, जिला रोपड़ (पंजाब) (कार्यालय: एच.पी. नोलम सेनिमा कम्पन्स, सेक्टर-17, चंडीगढ़-160017)	फेरीट्रायडोन ईसी— IS : 5281--1979	
6. सी एम/एल—1449253 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	डेल्टा जूट एंड इंडस्ट्रीज लि., मानिकपुर, डाकघर डेल्टामिल्स, संकराहल, हावड़ा (पं. बंगाल) (कार्यालय: 4 कोसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता—700001)	भारतीय हैमियन IS : 2818 (भाग 2)--1971	
7. सी एम/एल—1449354 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	ताकर चन्द्र जूट मिल्स लि., भूतनाथ कोल रोड, डाकघर—कानकितारा—7431126 जिला 24 परगना (कार्यालय: 36 स्ट्रांड रोड, कलकत्ता—600001)	भारतीय हैमियन— IS : 2818 (भाग 2)--1971	
8. सी एम/एल—1449455 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	इंडियन जूट एंड इंडस्ट्रीज लि., 3 विलियम कारे रोड, सीमपुर, हुगली पं.बं.) (कार्यालय: 16 स्ट्रांड रोड कलकत्ता—700001)	भारतीय हैमियन— IS : 2818 (भाग 2)--1971	
9. सी एम/एल—1449556 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	पोलीव, 7 नगेन्द्र नाराय रोड, कलकत्ता—700028	पेय जल की आपूर्ति को गंभी दुई पी की सी फिटिंग बराबर टी-90 एम एम IS : 10124 (भाग 5)—1982	
10. सी एम/एल—1449657 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	एक्सप्रेस टिन कंटेनर्स प्रा. लि., 493 जी.टी. रोड शिवपुर, हावड़ा—711102 (कार्यालय: 38 बुरतोला स्ट्रीट ग्राउण्ड फ्लोर), कलकत्ता—700007)	चाय की पेटी की धातु की फिटिंग— IS : 10 (भाग 4)--1976	
11. सी एम/एल—1449758 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कं. लि., डिस्क्री, जमशेदपुर	अल्प दाब द्रवित गैस सिलिंडरों के निर्माण हेतु गरम द्रवित सूक्ष्म मिश्रित धातु की इस्पात की प्लेट, चढ़ा एवं पत्ती— IS : 10787--1984	
12. सी एम/एल—1449859 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	राजकमल वाटर मीटर मेक्यूकेचरिय कं., खेड नं. जेड 8/9, हावड़ा इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, बालीकुंडी, हावड़ा (कार्यालय: 75 नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता—700001)	जलमापी (घरेलू टाइप) IS : 778--1978	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
13. सी एम/एल—1449960 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	स्टील सेल (इंडिया) प्रा. लि., 131 इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, चंडीगढ़	संरचना हस्ता (नागरण किन)	IS : 1977—1975
14. सी एम/एल—1450036 1985-09-01	86-09-16	86-09-15	मुपर चतित्व पाइपस, पाप मलिकपुर जनशानी, खुर्द, अहमदनगर, महाराष्ट्र, नेलेकोटला, जिला संगर (पंजाब) (कार्यालय : अवाहर नगर, अहमदनगर-148021)	प्रबल जोड़ के नगर--	IS : 453--1971
15. सी एम/एल—1450137 1985-09-01	85-09-16	82-09-15	आरती स्टील लिमिटेड, गेरपुर कना, कोहन प्लांट के निकट, लुधियाना, (कार्यालय : जी. टी. रोड, मिनरगंज, लुधियाना-141003)	संरचना हस्ता (नागरण किन)	IS : 1977--1975
16. सी एम/एल—1450238 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	भूषण एलाय एंड स्टील, 71 इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, चंडीगढ़	संरचना हस्ता के रूप में वेल्डिंग हेतु डबल रिजेट एंड वायु (नागरण किन)	IS : 6914—1978
17. सी एम/एल—1450339 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	एशियन कोबल कार्पोरेशन लि., द्वितीय पोखरण रोड, पाने-400601	3.5 के.बी. तक की कार्यकारी बोल्ड के एकमिनियम के पालों वाले पी बी सी रोहित एंड पी बी सी प्रा. लि. द्वारा कार्य के कवचन विवनी के कोरन--	IS : 1554 (भाग 2)—1981
18. सी एम/एल—1450440 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	इन्डियन इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स प्रा. लि. पी. बी. नं. 74019, मॉक एड, वाहन जी. रोड मरीन लाका, अन्धेरी (ईस्ट) (बम्बई-400059)	प्रयोगिक प्रयोग के पेब वाइक--	IS : 5533--1979
19. सी एम/एल—1450541 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	यंडरवेड कार्पोरेशन, प्लाट नं. 902, जो माई डी सी इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, अहमदनगर (गुजरात) (कार्यालय : रोप नं. 7, 8 इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट उधना-394210)	संरचना हस्ता के आगु नगर इंडियन के आच्छादित इन्वेंस्ट्रिय (चट्टों के अतिरिक्त अन्य उत्पादों) की वेल्डिंग के लिए)	IS : 814 (भाग 1) --1975
20. सी एम/एल—1450642 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	गेवुनोज प्राइवेट आक इंडिया लि., नो 1 एड बो 2 डेनवाक प्लाट इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, कुपीप्रोकरह, पी. मो. 626724, महुराई जिला, (कार्यालय : 15 विवक ना विनी सोसाइटी, निमनगर, महुराई-625006)	अगर, आच्छादित, IS : 5707—1970	
21. सी एम/एल—1450743 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	बी एन. प्रार. होजरीज, 2-ए(1), विजये कांतो एक्स्पेंशन, (बलावतनगुथन नगर) निहुर--638307;	मादा बुनी हुई मृती बनवाने--	IS : 4964--1980
22. सी एम/एल—1450844 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	बी विमनेवर काउन्टरी, 5/46 बी, पंकज मिन रोड, रामानापुरन, कांयम्बूर-641045 (कार्यालय : 346, प्रबलागी रोड, कांयम्बूर-641037)	ए श्रेणी रोशन वाली 3.7 के एम्पू रेटिंग के मांनो ब्लाड पम्पों के साथ प्रयोग हेतु छवि कापी के लिए तोर केन विवरो विशालता संरक्षण मांन--	IS : 7533--1975
23. सी एम/एल--1450949 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	डी. पी. एफ. इंजीनियरिंग प्राइवेट लि. 3/3 पणानीचनपलायम कांयम्बूर	छवि कापी के लिए स्वच्छ शीतल एवं ताजा पानी के मांनोसेट पम्प--	IS : 9079--1979

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
24. सी एम/एल--1451037 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	मानसी टूल एंड इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट आर्यामंगलम, विचरापल्ली--620010 (कार्यालय : 1 गृहाहृत रोड, मभास-600014)	गहरे कुएं के बरमें IS: 9301--1984	
25. सी एम/एल--1451139 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	बालाजी इंडस्ट्रियल एंड एंथीकस्चरल कार्टिड्ज प्लॉट नं. 27/2, रघुवनलल्ली, कनकपुरा मेन रोड, उत्तराहली, बंगलौर-560062 (कार्यालय : 1186/14, 35वीं "सी" का 26वीं मेन रोड, चीथा "डी" ब्लॉक, जयानगर, बंगलौर--560011)	गहरे कुएं के बरमें-- IS: 9301--1984	
26. सी एम/एल--1451240 1985-09-02	85-09-16	86-09-15	हीरो एंटर प्राइजिज, एक-6, ग्रीन पार्क एक्सटेंशन, नई दिल्ली-110016	1554 किमी/घं. एवं 2064 किमी./घं. की रेटिंग के डबल सोले के प्रचलित बनरों वाले एलपीजी, सी आर सी ए ग्रीट निकेल क्रोमियम प्लेटिड वाडी के डबल बनर वाले एलपीजी स्टोव के साठ प्रयोग के धरेलू गैस के स्टोव/गैस की कुल खपत 332 जी/घं है। IS : 4246-1994	
27. सीएम/एल-1451341 1985-09-02	85-09-16	86-09-15	किरन इंडस्ट्रीज बी-12, फोकल पॉइंट, बन्ना-141401	पशुओं के लिए मिश्रित आहार IS: 2052--1979	
28. सी एम/एल-1451442 1985-09-02	85-09-16	86-09-15	शहरा सोप फैक्टरी, 18 शहरा स्टेशन रोड, खारदाह जिला 25 परगना, (प. बं.)	कपड़े धोने का साबुन (बनी बनाई साबुन) IS: 286--1984	
29. सी एम/एल-1451543 1985-09-02	85-09-16	86-09-15	पेस्टीसाइड्स इंडिया, पी.बी. नं. 20, उदयसागर रोड, उदयपुर-331001 (राजस्थान)	जैव तत्व औषध शुल्क बीज प्रतिसारण सूत्रीकरण-- IS: 3284--1965	
30. सी एम/एल-1451644 1985-09-02	85-09-16	86-09-15	रायसोनी इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, ए-91, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, जलगांव-425003	ए श्रेणी रोघन वाले 3.7 के डब्ल्यू तक की निर्गत रेटिंग के भौनोप्लाक पम्पों वाली सीध मुष्पीपेरण मोटरें-- IS: 325--1978	
31. सी एम/एल-1451745 1985-09-02	85-09-16	86-09-15	स्वदेशी ट्यूब्स प्रा. लि., ग्राम संखोल, बहादुरगढ़, जिला रोहतक, (कार्यालय : 205 पदमा टावर, राजेश्वर प्लेस, नई दिल्ली-110008)	मुठु इस्पात की ट्यूबें, काली सादा किनारे वाली-- IS: 1239 (भाग 1)--1979	
32. सी एम/एल-1451846 1985-09-02	85-09-16	86-09-15	श्री मिनाक्षा फाउन्डरी, 65 ए, एरोडम रोड, सिमानालूर रोड पी.ओ कोयम्बतूर-641005	कृषि कार्यों के लिए स्वच्छ क्षीतल, ताजा पानी के क्षैतिज उपकेन्द्री पम्प-- IS: 6595--1980	
33. सी एम/एल-1451947 1985-09-02	85-09-16	86-09-15	श्री अंबिका मिड्स लि., (ट्यूब डिवाजन) बतवा, तालुक दासाभीई, जिला ग्रहमबाबाब (कार्यालय : निकट कनकारिया सोको साइडिंग, ग्रहमबाबाब-380008)	यांत्रिक एवं सामान्य इंजीनियरी कार्यों के लिए इस्पात की ट्यूब्स IS: 3601--1966	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
34. सी एम/एल-1452040 1985-09-02	85-09-16	86-09-15	होम गजेट्स प्रा. लि., ई-119, ओखला इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, नई दिल्ली-110020	1930 कि. कै/घं. एवं 1474 कि. कै/घं. की रेटिंग के (बलवां लोहे के बनेर टॉप वाली गढ़ी हुई मिक्सिंग ट्यूब की) प्रचलित बनेरों बाट्ट एलपीजी, सी प्रारसी ए शीट निकट/क्रोमियम प्लेटिड बाडी डबल बनेरों के एलपीजी स्टोव के साथ प्रयोग के चरलू गैस स्टोव/कुल गैस खपत 312 गेलन/घं. IS : 4246--1784	
35. सी एम/एल-1452141 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	दीपक केमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज, ग्राम एयं डाकघर,—चमरेल, नेशनल हाईवे नं. 6, हावड़ा (प. बं.) (कार्यालय : 157, नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता-700001)	पैराफिन मोम— IS : 4654—1974	
36. सी एम/एल-1452242 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	भ्रानन्द इंडस्ट्रियल एन्टरप्राइजिज, (पाइप बिजनेस) इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, गोडोपुर, फरीदाबाद-224001	प्रचलित सीमेंट कंक्रीट के पाइप— IS : 458—1971	
37. सी एम/एल-1452343 1985-09-16	85-10-01	87-09-30	मिथिला बेक्स प्राइवेट्स, बी.आई.पी. रोड, पोस्ट बाक्स नं. 1, सहर्षा-853301 (बिहार)	पैराफिन मोम— IS : 4654—1975	
38. सी एम/एल-1452444 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	भरविन्द बेक्स रिफाइनरीज, कालीस्थान, बेगुमराय, (कार्यालय : पोस्ट बाक्स नं. 17, मुजरीगंज, बेगुमराय)	पैराफिन मोम— IS : 4654—1974	
39. सी एम/एल-1452545 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	धनानिया रबड़ लि., 10 मेपेमेन्टल गार्डन लेन, कलकत्ता-700015 (प. बं.) (कार्यालय : 29 ए. रविन्द्र सरणी, कलकत्ता-700073)	किरमिड के जूते रबड़ के तले वाले— IS : 3735—1966	
40. सी एम/एल-1452646 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	पापुलर ट्यूब वैल्व एंड रबड़ इंडस्ट्रीज, 124 जेसोर रोड, कलकत्ता-700074	गैस मेन, पानी मेन और मलजल के रबड़ के सील करने के रिंग— IS : 5382—1969	
41. सी एम/एल-1452747 1985-09-16	84-10-01	86-09-30	एच. पी. एप्रो इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन (कैटल एंड पोलट्री फीड, प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट) एच.पी.ओ. जसूर—171201 तहसील नूरपूर, जिला कांगड़ा (हिमाचल)	मुरगी चारा "एल सी एफ" टाइप IS : 1374—1979	
42. सीएम/एल-1452848 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	त्रिची हटील रोलिंग मिल्स लि., सेनयानीपुरम, गोल्लन राक, तिरुचिरापल्ली - 620004	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म)— IS : 1977—1975	
43. सीएम/एल-1452949 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	भारत इलेक्ट्रीकल एसेसोर्ज, डी-2/7, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, ग्रंगुल-759122 जिला घनकालन (उड़ीसा)	शिरोपरि प्रेषण कायों के लिए प्रचलित इस्पात के अस्तीकृत एलुमिनियम वाशक— IS : 398 (भाग 2)—1976	
44. सीएम/एल-1452042 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	एयर कंडिशनिंग कारपोरेशन लि., 17 तारतोलो रोड, कलकत्ता-700088	कमरा वायुकूलक के सहज : शीतन क्षमता 3000 कि. कै./घं. केवल— IS : 1391—1971	
45. सीएम/एल-1453143 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	भारत इलेक्ट्रीकल एसेसरी, डी-2/7, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, ग्रंगुल-759122 जिला घनकालन (उड़ीसा)	शिरोपरि प्रेषण कायों के लिए एलुमिनियम के सहज वाशक— IS : 398 (भाग 1)—1976	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
46. सीएम/एल-1453244 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	मोहता एंथ हैकल लि., शिफ्टा रोड, खोवाली - 410203, जिला-रायगढ़ (महाराष्ट्र)	मिरोरि प्रयोग कार्यों के लिए प्रयोजित इस्पात के जस्तीकृत एलुमिनियम के चालक की कोर के इस्पात के तार— IS : 393 (भाग 2) 1973	
47. सीएम/एल-1453446 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	पाल इंडस्ट्रिज, बी-11/266 शामनगर, राजपुरा-140401 जिला-पटियाला (पंजाब)	द्रव नियंत्रित डोर क्लोजर, सार्वभौम टाइप, साइज पदनाम 2— IS : 3584—1975	
48. सीएम/एल-1453446 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	माडय इंडिया बायर रोप्स लि., एडाविल्ला, पी. ओ. भालदी, जिलाएनकुलम-683581	पोत-परिवहन कार्यों के लिए गोज लड़ी की जस्तीकृत इस्पात की तार रस्तेमं IS : 2531—1977	
49. सीएम/एल-1453547 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	बी. एस. जे. साहु मैल्यूक्स्वर्स (इंडिया), ए/6, एमआईसीसी एरिया, हिंगना रोड, नागपुर-440028	दमकन वन स्तुदपवाल टाइप— IS : 909—1975	
50. सीएम/एल-1453648 1985-09-19	85-10-01	86-09-30	गुप्ता प्लास्टिक्स, प्रान समेतरपुरा, तालुका बीसा, जिला बनसकांथा (कार्यालय : सडर गजाल रोड-335533, जिला-बनसकांथा)	पेय जल को प्राप्ति के लिए प्रयोजित पोबीसी पाइप— IS : 4985—1981	
51. सीएम/एल-1453749 1985-09-19	85-10-01	86-09-30	कैमबिन इंडस्ट्रीज, बी-8, इंडस्ट्रियल फेज 6, एम. ए. एस. नगर, मोहाली (पंजाब) (कार्यालय : 52 सेक्टर 28 ए बंडीगढ़)	विद्युत प्रतिष्ठान हेतु कठोर प्रसारित तारिका— IS : 2502—1973	
52. सीएम/एल-1453850 1985-09-19	85-10-01	86-09-30	माया इंडस्ट्रीज, 10 जी आईसीसी, कलोल (नई गुजरात) (कार्यालय : ए-16, सिनवर आर्क, इलिम ब्रिज, प्रहमवावा-380006)	खड़ की पर्यग सतही प्रयोग पट्टे पदनाम 10024-31 कडीर— IS : 1370—1976	
53. सीएम/एल-1453951 1985-09-19	85-10-01	86-09-30	कर्नाटक सीमेंट लि., बीनापुर-585211, गुलबर्गा जिला, कर्नाटक	साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट— IS : 269—1976	
54. सीएम/एल-1454044 1985-09-19	85-10-01	86-09-30	राजस्थान इलेक्ट्रिक इंडस्ट्रीज, सी-2 इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, जयपुर-302008	अल्प ताप एवं वाहरी प्रयोग के केबलों के प्रतिष्ठित 1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वाइटेज के एलुमिनियम चालकों वाले पी बी सी रोहित एवं वायरिंग केबल— IS : 694—1977	
55. सीएम/एल-1454145 1985-09-19	85-10-01	86-09-30	पोसिल रोलिंग मिल लि., ए-5-7, एमआईसीसी तबपुर रोड, बोयसर-401506 (कार्यालय : पीरामल भवन, गजपतराय कदम मार्ग, बम्बई-400013)	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म)— IS : 1977—1975	
56. सीएम/एल-1454246 1985-09-18	85-10-01	86-09-30	विकास स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज, निकट मनषा मस्जिद, प्रम्वर सनिमा के पीछे, बापूनगर, प्रहमवावा-380024 (गुजरात)	गैस, पानी एवं मलजल के मुख्य पाइपों के लिए खड़ के मिलिय रिग— IS : 5382—1988	
57. सीएम/एल-1454347 1985-09-19	85-10-01	86-09-30	रेस्क्रूयार कारपोरेशन, 38/ए, पुलिन घाटिक रोड, कलकत्ता-700015 (प. बंगाल) (कार्यालय : 75 गणेश चन्द्र एवेन्यू, कलकत्ता-700013)	इस्पात सयन्त्र के कामगारों के लिए सुरक्षा जूते IS : 5382—1989	
58. सीएम/एल-1454448 1985-09-21	85-10-01	86-09-30	प्रिमियर इंडस्ट्रीज, लिबी रोड, मिगनापुर पी. ओ. कोयम्बतूर-641005	कृषि प्रयोग के लिए अपकेन्त्री पम्पों वाली तीन फेजी गिरोहरी पिम्पानुसा प्रेरण मोटर्स 2.2 किश और 3.7 किश आउटपुट रेटिंग 1440 व. प्र. मि. (4 पोल) एककी. गोज और प्रेमी ए रोषन वाली— IS : 7538—1975	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
59. सीएम/एल-1454549 1985-09-21	85-10-01	86-09-30	भारत एन्टर प्राइजिज, 1ए, के. आर. पुरम कृषि मैन रोड, गणपती पोस्ट कोयंबटूर-641008 केरी	उपयोग के अपकेन्त्री पत्तों वाली तीन गिनारों विनयानुषा प्रेरण मोडर्न 2.2 हि.वा. टीईएफसी खोतदार, 1440 घ.प्र. मि. शेणी ए रोधन- IS : 7538-1975	
60. सीएम/एल-1454650 1985-09-21	85-10-01	86-09-30	भारत एन्टर प्राइजिज, 1ए, के. आर. पुरम, मैन रोड, गणपती पोस्ट कोयंबटूर-641008	"ए" रेगी के रोड वाली 0.75 एच 1.1 के डब्ल्यू रेटिंग की एक केरी संवाति से स्टार्ट होने वाली प्रेरण-चल एनी मोडर्न- IS : 998-1979	
61. सीएम/एल-1454751 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	इलेक्ट्रिकल इन्विजेंट तारिगन, डब्ल्यू जेड-225, ए/1, ग्राम मारीपुर, नई दिल्ली - 110063 (कार्यालय : 13/63, पञ्जाबी बाग, नई दिल्ली-110026)	ग्रामिणिक युक्ता राधा गोमठ IS : 5780-1980	
62. सीएम/एल-1454852 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	ग्रामपन्था सीमेंट्स प्रा. लि., त्रिरी रोड, किनायास्युतूर-821707	माकारा रोडेंड मोमेंट- IS : 289-1976	
63. सीएम/एल-1454852 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	हिस्बन गियर इंडिया (लि.) ए-104/2 इमोरतुर इंडियन एरिया, दिल्ली-110052 (कार्यालय : 655, डा. मुखर्जी नगर, दिल्ली-110009)	मीन सम्पत्त काव साकेट निर्गत 250 को, 5 ए पीए 151 ए तात माडर टाडर- IS : 1293-1987	
64. सीएम/एल-1455046 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	विताका एक्सेस्टास सीमेंट प्राइवेट्स लि., सर्वे नं. 315 येन्देता ग्राम, पाटनकोट तालुक, मेठक जिला (भा.प्र.) (कार्यालय : 6-3-1089/सी गुलबोहर एवेन्यू, समाजीगुहा, हुबराबाद-500482)	प्रप्रबलित वालीदार एक्सेस्टास सीमेंट की बट्टें- IS : 459-1970	
65. सीएम/एल-1455147 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	ग्रोतवाल प्रायलस एंड वनस्पति इंडस्ट्रीज, 107 कोकन वसीन रोड, मद्रास-600021 (तमिलनाडु)	वनस्पति IS : 10333-1933	
66. सीएम/एल-1455248 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	मद्रास वनस्पति लि., 18 वारर हाउन राड, विलपुरम-605602, साउथ मरकाट जिला (तमिलनाडु)	राधार्ति IS : 10633-1933	
67. सीएम/एल-1455652 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	यूनाइटेड वनस्पति वर्क्स प्रा. लि., मनबोली, सोलन (हि. प्र.) (कार्यालय : एससीपी-367-368 पहली मंजिल, सेक्टर-35-बी बंडीगढ़)	वनस्पति IS : 10633-1983	
68. सीएम/एल-1455450 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	टाटा प्रायल मिनेम कं. लि., 16 एंड 22, इलिया मिशन स्टीड, टीडीआरएड, मद्रास-600081 (न. ना.)	वनस्पति IS : 10633-1933	
69. सीएम/एल-1455551 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	श्री कृष्ण वनस्पति प्राइवेट्स, 45/4 मशानी रोड, इरोड-638003 (तमिलनाडु) (कार्यालय : 47 ए पार्क रोड, इरोड-638003)	वनस्पति IS : 10333-1933	
70. सीएम/एल-145652 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	यूनाइटेड वनस्पति वर्क्स प्रा. लि., मजबोली, तालागढ़, जिला सोलन (हि.) (कार्यालय : एससीपी-367-368, पहली मंजिल, सेक्टर-35-बी, बंडीगढ़)	वनस्पति IS : 10633-1933	
71. सीएम/एल-1455753 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	महावीर वनस्पति कं., खरड़ जिला, रोपड़-140301 (पंजाब)	वनस्पति IS : 10633-1983	
72. सीएम/एल-1455854 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	नवभारत वनस्पति एंड एलाइड इंडस्ट्रीज, जी.टी. रोड, दोराहा, लुधियाना-141421 (पंजाब)	वनस्पति IS : 10633-1983	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
73. सी एम/एस-1455955 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	बालापुर इंडस्ट्रीज लि., यूनिट : एस. जी. वेजिटेबल प्रॉडक्ट्स, यमुनानगर-135001, जिला घमनाला, (हरियाणा)	वनस्पति IS : 10633-1983	
74. सी एम/एस-1456048 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	भूमत वनस्पति कं. लि., चंडीगढ़ रोड, राजपुरा-140401, जिला पटियाला (पंजाब)	वनस्पति IS : 10633-1983	
75. सी एम/एस-1456149 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	भूमत वनस्पति कं. लि., भूमत नगर, जी.टी. रोड, गाजियाबाद-201012 (उ.प्र.)	वनस्पति IS : 10633-1983	
76. सी एम/एस-1456250 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	लिपटन इंडिया लि., ग्रैंड ट्रंक रोड, गाजियाबाद-201001 (कार्यालय : 19वीं मंजिल, मानक टावर, "एफ" कुफी पराडे, कोलाबा, बंबई-400005)	वनस्पति IS : 10633-1983	
77. सी एम/एस-1455351 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	मैक (इंडिया) इंडस्ट्रीज, बी-34/9 जी.टी.के. रोड, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, दिल्ली-110033	वरबाजे के हैंडल IS : 208-1979	
78. सी एम/एस-1456452 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	इंडो टैंक इलेक्ट्रिक कं., 15 हास्पिटल रोड, सेडिपेट, मद्रास-600015	250 कि.बी.ए., 11000/433 को तक की केटिंग के पावर ट्रांसफार्मर IS : 2026 (भाग 1)-1977	
79. सी एम/एस-1456553 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	आमानी प्लास्ट (बंबई) प्राइवेट लि., प्लॉट नं. ए 1/9, जी.डी.आई.सी, वर्ग-396145 (गुजरात)	पेय जल की आपूर्ति हेतु अनम्यकृत पीपीसी पाइप— IS : 4985-1981	
80. सी एम/एस-1456654 1985-09-24	85-10-29	86-09-30	मुपर ट्रांसफार्मर इंडिया, 3 ओ.टी. इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, उलहास नगर, जिला धाणे-421002	टी एवं टी डब्ल्यू बिम्हों रहित ताम्बे की बाइस्किंग वाले 40वा 240 को की रेटिंग तक के फ्यूरोसेंट लैम्प के वैल्यू— IS : 1534 (भाग 1)-1977	
81. सी एम/एस-1456755 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	विजय फाउंडरी, 5 पुलियाकुलम रोड, कोयम्बतूर-641037	कृषि कार्यों के स्वच्छ शीतल एवं ताजा पानी के मोनोसेट पम्प— IS : 9079-1979	
82. सी एम/एस-1456856 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	मूतन केबल्स, 228/2 जी.आई.डी.सी. स्ट्रेट, उमरगांव-396178 (गुजरात)	1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के विद्युत प्रवाह तार एवं बाहरी प्रयोग के प्रतिरिक्त स्थित तारों के ताम्बे के बालकों वाले पीपीसी रोहित अनावरणित केबलें— IS : 694-1977	
83. सी एम/एस-1466957 1985-09-24	85-10-01	96-09-30	बेलरूपट (गोधा) प्रा.लि., 62/64/66, कालिन इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, कालिम, इलहास, गोधा-403110 (कार्यालय : 6 मबार्ह होस्टल काम्प्लेक्स, प्रेस जार्ज वारंते, पी., ओ. बाक्स 204, मारगो-गोधा-403601)	संरचना इस्पात के लिए मेटल ग्राई वेल्डिंग के अविरत इलेक्ट्रिकल चूहों के प्रतिरिक्त अभ्य उत्पादों की वेल्डिंग हेतु— IS : 814 (भाग 1)-1974	
84. सी एम/एस-1457050 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	—वही—	संरचना इस्पात के लिए मेटल ग्राई वेल्डिंग के इलेक्ट्रिकल केबल चूहों की वेल्डिंग के लिए IS : 814 (भाग 2)-1974	
85. सी एम/एस-1457151 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	तुजिहून इंडस्ट्रीज, गोकुल रोड, हुयली (कर्नाटक)	इस्पात के पहियेदार डेले (दो पहियों वाले) IS : 4184-1967	
86. सी एम/एस-1457252 1985-09-25	85-10-01	86-09-30	ट्रान्स एशिया ट्यूब्स एंड इंडस्ट्रीज लि., लेन नं. 1, सिडको इंडस्ट्रियल काम्प्लेक्स, बाड़ी ब्राह्मण, जम्मू-181133 (कार्यालय/होटल एशिया बिल्डिंग, नेहरू मार्केट, जम्मू-180001)	मृदु इस्पात नलिकाएं IS : 1239 (भाग 1)-1979	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
87. सी एम/एल-1457353 1985-09-25	85-10-01	86-09-30	इंडी फनेक्सीवल केबल एंड वायर इंडस्ट्रीज, प्रा. लि., डी-48, इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट एरिया, जीडीमनला, हैदराबाद-500955	100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यवरी वोल्टता के लिए स्थाई वायरिंग हेतु ताम्बा चालकों वाले पीवीसी रोधित खोलरहित केबलें, बहिरंग प्रयोग एवं मूल्य ताप दशाओं के केबलों के प्रतिरिक्त— IS : 694-1977	
88. सी एम/एल-1457454 1985-09-25	85-10-01	86-09-30	सेन्ट्रल केबल प्रा. लि., ए-13, एम ग्राई डी सी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, द्विगना रोड, नागपुर-550016	1100 वो तक की कार्यवरी वोल्टता के लिए ताम्बा चालकों वाले, सामान्य कार्य रखने रोधित, बिजली के इलेक्ट्रोमर केबल और सामान्य उपयोग के लिए भारी कार्य के इलेक्ट्रोमरी खोल IS : 9968 (भाग 1)-1981	
89. सी एम/एल-1457555 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	भारत पेट्रोलियम प्रॉडक्ट्स, बरोनी इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, भुसावपुर, पोस्ट लिलरथ, जिला बेगसराय (बिहार)	पैराफिन मोम— IS : 4654-1974	

[सं. सी एम की:31 : 11]

MINISTRY OF FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES

(Deptt. of Civil Supplies)

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

New Delhi, the 29th January, 1987

S.O. 550.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks Regulations, 1955, as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby notifies that eighty nine licences, particulars of which are given in the following Schedule, have been granted during the month of September 1985 authorising the licencees to use the Standard Marks :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. (CM/L-	Period of validity From To		Name & Address of the Licensee	Article/Process covered by the Licences and the Relevant IS : Designation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	CM/L-1418755 1985-08-27	85-09-16	85-09-15	Sri Satyasai Allied Industries, B-15 A, Industrial Estate, Visakhapatnam-530007 (Office : Door No. 28-10-3 Suryabagh, opp. Chitralaya, Visakhapatnam-530020).	Aluminium Tower Bolt Type 4 IS : 204 (Part II)—1978
2.	CM/L-1448857 1985-09-01	85-09-01	86-08-31	Modern Cement Co. Pvt. Ltd., Village Chikhodra Taluka; Godhra-389001 Distt. Panchmahal (Gujarat).	Ordinary Portland Cement IS : 269—1976
3.	CM/L-1448958 1985-09-01	85-09-01	86-08-31	Swadeshi Cement Ltd., Rungtapuram, P.O. Kujota, Via Kotputali-302108, Distt. Jaipur. (Office : P.O. Box 189, Near Loco, Jaipur.	Ordinary Portland Cement IS : 269—1976
4.	CM/L-1449051 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	Ashoke Enamel & Glass Works (P) Ltd., 189, Girish Ghosh Road, Belur, Howrah. (Office : 34-A, Metcalfe Street, 1st Floor, Calcutta-700013).	Glass Milk Bottles capacity—500 ml IS : 1392—1983
5.	CM/L-1449152 1985-08-31	85-09-16	86-09-15	Shivalik Agro Chemicals, B-59, Industrial Area, Phase VII, SAS Nagar-160051, Distt. Ropar (Punjab). (Office : H.O. Neelam Cinema Complex, Sector 17, Chandigarh 160017).	Fenitrothion EC IS : 5281—1979

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6. CM/L-1449253 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	Delta Jute & Industries Ltd., Manickpore, P.O. Dalte Mills, Sankrail, Howrah (W.B.) (Office : 4 Council House Street Calcutta-700001).	Indian Hessian IS : 2818 (Part II)—1971	
7. CM/L-1449354 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	Naffar Chandra Jute Mills Ltd., Bhatnath Koley Road, P.O. Kankinara- 743126 Distt. 24-Parganas (Office : 36 Strand Road, Calcutta-700001).	Indian Hessian IS : 2818 (Part II)—1971	
6. CM/L-1449455 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	Indian Jute & Industries Ltd., 5 William Carey Road, Serampore, Hooghly (W.B.) (Office : 16 Strand Road, Calcutta-700001).	Indian Hessian. IS : 2818 (Part II)—1979	
9. CM/L-1449556 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	Polyrub, 7 Nagendra Nath Road, Calcutta-700028.	Fabricated PVC fittings for portable water supplies equal Tees-90mm. IS : 10124 (Part V)—1982	
10. CM/L-1449657 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-01	Express Tin Containers Pvt. Ltd., 493, G.T. Road, Shibpur, Howrah-711102. (Office : 38 Burtolla Street, Ground Floor, Calcutta-700007).	Tea-chest metal fittings IS : 10 (Part IV)—1976	
11. CM/L-1449758 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., TISCO, Jamshedpur.	Hot rolled micro-alloyed steel plate, sheet and strip for the manufacture of low pressure liquefiable gas cylinders. IS : 10787—1984.	
12. CM/L-1449859 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	Rajkamal Water Meter Mfg. Co., Shed No. Z 8/9, Howrah Industrial Estate, Baltikuri, Howrah, (Office : 75 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-700001).	Water Meter (Domestic type) IS : 779—1978.	
13. CM/L-1449960 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	Steel Sales (India) P. Ltd., 131 Industrial Area, Chandigarh-160002.	Structural steel (ordinary quality) IS : 1977—1975	
14. CM/L-1450036 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	Super Jatindra Pipes, Village Malikpur Jandali, Khurd, Ahmadgarh, Tehsil Malerkotla, Distt. Sangrur (Punjab). (Office : Jawahar Nagar, Ahmedgarh-148021).	Reinforced cement concrete pipes, IS : 458—1971	
15. CM/L-1450137 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	Aarti Steel Limited, Sherpur Kalan, Near Focal Point, Ludhiana. (Office : G.T. Road, Miller Ganj, Ludhiana-141003).	Structural steel (ordinary quality) IS : 1977—1975	
16. CM/L-1450238 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	Bhushan Alloys & Steels, 71 Industrial Area, Chandigarh.	Cast billet ingots for rolling into structural steel (standard quality). IS : 6914—1978	
17. CM/L-1450339 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	Asian Cables Corporation Limited, 2nd Pokhran Road, Thana-400601.	PVC insulated and PVC sheathed, heavy duty, armoured, electric cables with aluminium conductors for working volt- ages upto and including 3.5 K.V. IS : 1554 (Part II)—1981	
18. CM/L-1450440 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	Indiana Engg. Works Pvt. Ltd., P.B. No. 7409, (Office : M. Vasanji Road, Marol Naka, Andheri (E), Bombay-400059).	Screw conveyors for Industrial use. IS : 5563—1970	
19. CM/L-1450541 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	Wonderweld Corporation, Plot No. 902, GIDC Industrial Estate, Ankleshwar (Gujarat). (Office : Road No. 7, 8, Industrial Estate, Udhna-394210).	Covered electrodes for metal arc welding of structural steel (welding products other than sheet). IS : 814 (Part I)—1976	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
20. CM/L-1450642 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	Cellulose Product of India Ltd., B 1 & B 2 Developed Plots, Industrial Estate, Koothiorkundu P.O. 626724, Madurai Dt. (Office : 15 Chitrakala Mini Society, Tirunagar, Meduraj-325 006).	Agar, Food Grade IS : 5707—1970	
21. CM/L-1450743 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	B.L.R. Hosieries, 2-A(1), Bridgeway Colony Extn., (Baladhandayuthan Nagar) Tirpur-638607	Plain knitted cotton vests : IS : 4964—1980	
22. CM/L-1450844 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	Sri Vignesware Foundry, 5/46, B, Pankaja Mill Road, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore-641045 (Office : 346 Avanashi Road, Coimbatore-641037).	Three phase squirrel cage induction motor for agricultural purposes for use with mono block pumps rating upto 37. Kw with class A insulation. IS : 7538—1975	
23. CM/L-1450945 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-9-15	D.P.F. Engg. Products Private Limited, 3/1, Pappanichenpalayam, Coimbatore.	Monoset pumps for clear cold fresh water agriculture purposes. IS : 9079—1979	
24. CM/L-1451038 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	Tansi Tool & Engineering Works, Industrial Estate, Ariyamangalam, Trichirapalli-620010 (Office : No. 1, Whites Road, Madras-600014)	Deep well hand pumps IS : 9301—1984	
25. CM/L-1451139 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	Balaji Industrial & Agricultural Castings, Plot No. 27/2, Raghuvanalalli, Kanakapura Main Road, Uttarahalli, Hobli, Bangalore-560062 . (Office : 1186/14, 35th 'C' Cross, 26th Main, 4th 'T' Block, Jayenagar, Bangalore-560011).	Deep well hand pumps IS : 9301—1984	
26. CM/L-1451240 1985-09-02	85-09-16	86-09-15	Hi-Grow Enterprises, F-6, Green Park Extension, New Delhi-110016.	Domestic gas stoves for use with LPG, CRCA sheet Nickel/Chromium plate body double burner LPG stove with cast iron conventional burners of rat- ings 1554 Kcal/h and 2064 Kcal/h. Total gas consumption is 332 g/h. IS : 4246—1984	
27. CM/L-1451341 1985-09-02	85-09-16	86-09-15	Kiran Industries, B-12, Focal Point, Khanna-141401.	Compounded Feeds for Cattle. IS : 2052—1979	
28. CM/L-1451442 1985-09-02	85-09-16	86-09-15	Rahara Soap Factory, 18 Rahara Station Road, Khardah, Distt. 24 Parganas. (West Bengal)	Laundry soap (built soap). IS : 285—1974.	
29. CM/L-1451543 1985-09-02	85-09-16	86-09-15	Pesticides India, P.B. No. 20,, Udaisagar Road, Udaipur-313001 (Rajasthan).	Organo Mercurial Dry seed-dressing for- mulations. IS : 3284—1965	
30. CM/L-1451644 1985-09-02	85-09-16	86-09-15	Raisoni Engineering Works, A-91, Industrial Estate, Jalgaon-425003	Three phase induction motors for mono- block pumps for output rating upto 3.7 Kw with class of insulation A. IS : 325—1978	
31. CM/L-1451745 1985-09-02	85-09-16	86-09-15	Swadeshi Tubes Pvt. Ltd., Village Bankhol, Bahadurgarh, Distt. Rohtak (Office : 205 Padma Tower, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008).	Mild steel tubes, black plain end IS : 1239 (Part I)—1979.	
32. CM/L-1451846 1985-09-02	85-09-16	86-09-15	Sri Meenakshi Foundry, 65-A, Aerodrome Road. Singanailur P.O. Coimbatore-641005	Horizontal centrifugal pumps for clear cold, fresh water for agricultural pur- poses. IS : 6595—1980	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
33. CM/L-1451947 1985-09-02	85-09-16	86-09-15	Shri Ambica Mills Ltd., (Tube Division) Votva, Tal-Dascroi, Distt. Ahmedabad (Office : Near Kankaria Loco Siding, Ahmedabad-380008).	Steel tubes for mechanical and general engineering purposes : IS : 3601—1966	
34. CM/L-1452040 1985-09-02	85-09-16	86-09-15	Home Gadgets Pvt. Ltd., E-119, Okhla Indl. Estate New Delhi-110020.	Domestic gas stoves for use with LPG, CRCA sheet Nickel/chromium plated body double burner LPG stove with conventional (Fabricated mixing tube with cast iron burner top) burners of ratings 1930 Kcal/h and 1474 Kcal/h. Total gas consumption is 312 g/h. IS : 4246—1784.	
35. CM/L-1452141 1985-09-01	85-09-16	86-09-15	Deepak Chemical Industries, Vill. & P.O. Chamrail, National Highway No. 6, Howrah (West Bengal) (Office : 157 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-700001)	Paraffin Wax, Type-3 IS : 4654—1974	
36. CM/L-1452242 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	Anand Indl. Enterprises, (Pipe Division), Industrial Estate, Goddopur, Faizabad--224001.	Reinforced cement concrete pipes IS : 458—1971	
37. CM/L-1452343 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	Mithila Was Products, V.I.P. Road, Post Box No. 7, Saharsa-852201 (Bihar)	Paraffin Wax, IS : 4654—1974	
38. CM/L-1452444 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	Arvind Wax Refiners, Kaliasthan, Bogusarai (Office : Post Box No. 17, Mungeriganj, Begusarai-851101)	Paraffin Wax IS : 4654—1974	
39. CM/L-1452545 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	Dhanania Rubber Ltd., 10 Paymental Garden Lane, Calcutta-700015 (West Bengal) (Office : 27A, Rabindra Sarani, Calcutta-700073)	Canvas shoes, rubber sole IS : 3735—1966	
40. CM/L-1452646 1985-09-16	85-09-01	86-09-30	Popular Tubewell & Rubber Industries, 124 Jessore Road, Calcutta-700074	Rubber sealing rings for gas main, water mains and sewers, IS : 5382—1969	
41. CM/L-1452747 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	H.P. Agro Industries, Corpon, (Cattle & Poultry Feed Processing Unit), Jachh. P.O. Jasur-176201 Teh. Nurpur, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)	Poultry Feed 'LCF' type IS : 1374—1979	
42. CM/L-1452848 1985-09-16	85-09-16	86-09-30	Trichy Steel Rolling Mills Limited., Senthannipuram, Golden Rock, Tiruchirappalli-620004	Structural steel (ordinary quality) IS : 1977—1975	
43. CM/L-1452974 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	Bharat Electrical Accessories, D-2/7, Industrial Estate, Angul-759122 Distt. Dhenkanal (Orissa)	Aluminium conductors galvanized steel reinforced for overhead transmission purposes IS : 398 (Part II)—1976	
44. CM/L-1453042 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	Air Conditioning Corpn. Ltd., 17 Taratolla Road, Calcutta-700088	Room air conditioners of size of cooling capacity 3000 Kcal/h. only IS : 1391—1971	
45. CM/L-1453143 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	Bharat Electrical Accessories, D-2/7, Industrial Estate, Angul-759122, Distt. Dhenkanal (Orissa)	Aluminium stranded conductors for over- head transmission purposes IS : 398 (Part I)—1976	
46. CM/L-1453244 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	Mohatta & Hechle Ltd., Shilphata Road, Khopali-410203 Distt. Raigad (Maharashtra)	Steel wire for the core of aluminium con- ductors galvanized steel reinforced for head transmission purposes IS : 398 (Part II)—1976	
47. CM/L-1453345 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	Pal Industries, B-XI/266 Shamnagar, Rajpura-140401 Distt. Patiala (Punjab)	Hydraulically regulated door closers, universal type size designation 2 IS : 3564—1975	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
48. CM/L-1453446 1985-09-16	85-10-01	86-09-30	South India Wire Ropes Ltd., Edathala, P.O. Alwaye District Ernakulam Pin-683561	Round strand galvanized steel wire ropes for shipping purposes IS : 2581-1977	
49. CM/L-1453547 1985-09-18	85-10-01	86-09-30	B.S.J. Shau Manufacturers (India), A/6, MIDC Area, Hingna Road, Nagpur-440028	Fire hydrant sluice valve type IS : 909-1975	
50. CM/L-1453648 1985-09-19	85-10-01	86-09-30	Gupta Plastics, Village Sameshorpura, Taluka, DEESA, Distt. Banaskantha (Office : Sadar Bazar, Deesa-385535 Distt.-Banaskantha)	Unplasticized PVC pipes for potable water supplies., IS : 4985-1981	
51. CM/L-1453749 1985-09-19	85-10-01	86-09-30	Chemvin Industries, B-48, Industrial Phase VI, S.A.S. Nagar, Mohali (Punjab) (Office : 52 Sector 28 A Chandigarh)	Rigid non-metallic conduits for electrical installations IS : 2509-1973	
52. CM/L-1453850 1985-09-19	85-10-01	86-09-30	Maya Industries, 10 GIDC, Kalol (NG) (Office : A-16, Silver, Arc, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad-380006)	Friction surface transmission rubber belting, designation 100 x 4 x 31 hard IS : 1370-1976	
CM/L-1453951 1985-09-19	85-10-01	86-09-30	Karnataka Cement Ltd., Chittapur-585211, Gulbarga District, Karnataka	Ordinary Portland Cement IS : 269-1976	
54. CM/L-1454044 1985-09-19	85-10-01	86-09-30	Rajasthan Electric Industries, C-2 Industrial Estate, Jaipur-302006	PVC insulated and sheathed cable with aluminium conductors for working volt- ages upto and including 1100 volts excluding cables for low temperature and outdoor application IS : 664-1977	
55. CM/L-1454145 1985-09-19	85-10-01	86-09-30	Posil Rolling Mills Limited, F-7, MIDC Navapur Road, Boisar-401506 (Office : Piramal Bhawan, Ganapatrao Kadam Marg, Bombay-400013)	Structural steel (ordinary quality) IS : 1977-1975	
56. CM/L-1454246 1985-09-18	85-10-01	86-09-30	Vikas Steel Industries, Near Manchha's Masjid, Behind Amber Cinema, Bapunagar, Ahmedabad-380024 (Gujarat)	Rubber sealing rings for gas mains, water mains and sewers IS : 5382-1969	
57. CM/L-1454347 1985-09-19	85-10-01	86-07-30	Rescuwear Corporation, 38/A, Pulin Khatik Road, Calcutta-700015 (West Bengal) (Office : 75 Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta-700013)	Safety footwear for steel plants, IS : 10348-1982	
58. CM/L-1454448 1985-09-21	85-10-01	86-09-30	Premier Industries, Trichy Road, Singanailur, P.O. Coimbatore-641005	Three phase squirrel cage induction motors for centrifugal pumps for agricultural application for output ratings 2.2 Kw 3.7Kw, 1440 rpm (4 poles) SP en- closure and class of insulation A IS : 7538-1975	
59. CM/L-1454549 1985-09-21	85-10-01	86-09-30	Bharath Equipments, 1 A, K R Puram, Main Road, Ganapathy Post, Coimbatore-641006	Three phase squirrel cage induction motors for centrifugal pumps for agriculture application for 2.2 Kw, TEFC enclosure 1440 rpm class A insulation IS : 7538-1975	
60. CM/L-1454650 1985-09-21	85-10-01	86-09-30	-Do-	Single phase capacitor start induction run ac motors of ratings 0.75 and 1.1 Kw with class A insulation IS : 996-1979	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
61. CM/L-1454751 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Electrical Equipment Corporation, WZ-225 A/1, Village Madipur, New Delhi-110063 (Office: 13/63 Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-110026)	Intrinsically safe insulation tester, IS : 5780-1980	
62. CM/L-1454852 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Alagappa Cements Pvt. Ltd., Trichy Road, Keelapaluvur-621707	Ordinary Portland Cement IS : 269-1976	
63. CM/L-1454953 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Switchgear India (L), A-104/2 Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi-110052 (Office: 655 Dr. Mukerjee Nagar, Delhi-110009)	Three contacts socket outlets 250 V, 5 and 15 A non-shuttered type IS : 1293-1967	
64. CM/L-1455046 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Visaka Asbestos Cement Products Ltd., Survey No. 315, Yelmela Village, Patancheru Taluq, Medak District (A.P.) (Office: 6-3-1089/C, Gulmohar Avenue, Samajiguda, Hyderabad-500482)	Unreinforced corrugated asbestos cement sheets IS : 459-1970	
65. CM/L-1455147 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Oswal Oils & Vanaspati Industries, 107 Chchhrane Basin Road, Madras-600021 (Tamil Nadu)	Vanaspati IS : 10633-1983	
66. CM/L-1455248 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Madras Vanaspati Ltd., 18 Power House Road, Villupuram-605602 South Arcot Distt. (Tamil Nadu)	Vanaspati IS : 10633-1983	
67. CM/L-1455349 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Lipton India Ltd., Edamalaipatti Padur, Tiruchirapalli-620012 (Tamil Nadu) (Office: 19th Floor, Maker Tower 'F', Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay-400005)	Vanaspati IS : 10633-1983	
68. CM/L-1455450 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., 81 & 22 Elaiya Mudaley Street, Tondiarpet, Madras-600081 (Tamil Nadu)	Vanaspati IS : 10633-1983	
69. CM/L-1455551 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Sri Krishna Vanaspati Products, 45/4, Bhavani Road, Erode-638005 (Tamil Nadu) (Office: 47 A Park Road, Erode-638003)	Vanaspati IS : 10633-1983	
70. CM/L-1455652 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	United Vanaspati Works Private Ltd., Manjoli, Nalagarh, Distt. Solan (H.P.) (Office SCO-367-368, First Floor, Sector-35-B, Chandigarh)	Vanaspati IS : 10633-1983	
71. CM/L-1455753 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Mahavir Vanaspati Co., Kharar, Dist. Ropar-140301 (Punjab)	Vanaspati IS : 10633-1983	
72. CM/L-1455854 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Nav Bharat Banaspati & Allied Industries, G.T. Road, Doraha Ludhiana-141421 (Punjab)	Vanaspati IS : 10633-1983	
73. CM/L-1455955 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Unit: S.G. Vegetable Products, Yamunanagar-135001 Distt. Ambala (Haryana)	Vanaspati IS : 10633-1983	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
74. CM/L-1456048 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Amrit Banaspati Co. Ltd., Chandigarh Road, Rajpura-140401 Distt. Patiala (Punjab)	Vanaspasi IS : 10633-1983	
75. CM/L-1456149 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Amrit Banaspati Co. Ltd., Amrit Nagar, G.T. Road, Ghaziabad-201012 (U.P.)	Vanaspasi IS : 10633-1983	
76. CM/L-1356250 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Lipton India Limited, Grand Trunk Road, Ghaziabad-201001 (Office: 19th Floor, Makar Tower, 'F' Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay-400005)	Vanaspasi IS : 10633-1983	
77. CM/L-1456351 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Mech (India) Industries, B-34/9 G.T.K. Road., Industrial Area, Delhi-110033.	Door handleless IS : 208—1979	
78. CM/L-1456452 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Indo Tech Electric Co., 15 Hospital Road, Saidepet, Madras-600015	Power transformers rating upto and in- cluding 250 KVA, 11000/433 V IS : 2026(Part I)—1977	
79. CM/L-1456553 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Omnoplast (Bombay) Private Limited, Plot No. 1 A 1/9, GDIC, Vapi-396195 (Gujarat).	Unplasticised PVC pipes for potable water supplies IS : 4985—1981	
80. CM/L-1456654 1985-09-24	85-01-01	86-09-30	Super Transformer Inds., 3 . T. Industrial Area, Ulhasnagar, Thane Distt.-421002.	Bullasts for fluorescent lamps upto 40w, 240 v rating with copper winding without et and tw markings IS : 1534 (Part I)—1977	
81. CM/L-1456755 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Vijaya Foundry, 5 Puliakulam Road, Coimbatore-641037	Monoset pumps for clear, cold fresh water for agricultural purposes IS : 9079—1979	
82. CM/L-1456856 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Nutan Cables, 228/2, GIDC Estate, Umargaoan-396118 (Gujarat)	PVC insulated unsheathed cables with copper conductors for fixed wiring excluding cables for low temperature and outdoor use for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts IS : 694—1977	
83. CM/L-1456957 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Weldcraft (Goa) Pvt. Ltd., 62/64/66, Corlim Industrial Estate, Corlim, Ilhas—Goa-403110 (Office : 6 Mabai Hostel Complex, Prace George Barreto, P.O.Box 204, Margao—Goa-403601	Covered electrodes for metal arc weld- ing of structural steel for welding products other than sheets IS : 814(Part I)—1974	
84. CM/L-1457050 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	- Do -	Covered electrodes for metal arc weld- ing of structural steel for welding sheets only IS : 814 (Part II) —1974	
85. CM/L-1457151 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Tujihan Inds., Gokul Road, Hubli, (Karnataka)	Steel wheel barrows (with two wheels) IS : 4184—1967	
86. CM/L-1457252 1985-09-25	85-10-01	86-09-30	Trans Asia Tubes & Industries Ltd., Lane No. 1, SIDCO Indl., Complex, Bari Brahmana, Jammu-181133 (Office : Hotel Asia, Building, Nehru Market, Jammu-180001)	Mild steel tubes IS : 1239(Part I)—1979	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
87.	CM/L-1457353 1985-09-25	85-01-01	86-09-30	Indo-Flexible Cable & Wire Industries, Private, Ltd., D-48, Industrial Development Area, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad-500855	PVC insulated unsheathed cables with copper conductors for fixed wiring excluding cables for outdoor use and low temperature conditions for working voltages up to and including 1100 volts IS : 694 -1977
88.	CM/L-1457454 1985-09-25	85-10-01	85-09-30	Central Cables P. Ltd., A-13, MIDC Industrial Area, Hingna Road, Nagpur-440016	Elastomer electric cables with copper conductors general purposes rubber insulate and heavy duty elastomeric sheath for general service for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts IS : 9968(Part I) -1961
89.	CM/L-1456555 1985-09-24	85-10-01	86-09-30	Bharat Petroleum Products, Barauni Industrial Estate, Mosodpur, Post : Tilrath Distt. Begusarai (Bihar).	Paraffin Wax IS : 4654—1974

[No. C.M.D./13 : 1]

का. अ. 550:—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन विज्ञान) विनियम 1955 के विनियम (7) के उपविनियम (3) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि विभिन्न उत्पादों की प्रगति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस अनुसूची में दिये गये ध्यौरों के अनुसार निर्धारित की गई है। यह फीस प्रत्येक के सामने दी गई तारोहों में लागू होगी :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	सम्बद्ध भारतीय मानक की संख्या और शीर्षक	प्रति इकाई	मुहर लगाने की प्रति इकाई फीस	लागू होने की तारीख
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	श्रृण उपस्कर	IS : 4533-1976 श्रृण उपस्कर की विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एक श्रृण उपस्कर	1. रु. 20.00 प्रति इकाई पहली 200 इकाइयों के लिए, और 2. रु. 10.00 प्रति इकाई 201वीं इकाई तथा उससे अधिक इकाइयों के लिए	1985-12-01
2.	सोडियम एलगीनेट खाद्य श्रेणी	IS : 5191-1979 सोडियम एलगीनेट, खाद्य श्रेणी की विशिष्ट।	एक कि ग्रा	20 पैसे	1985-12-01
3.	गोबर गैस स्टोव	IS : 8749-1978 गोबर गैस स्टोव की विशिष्ट	एक गोबर गैस	75 पैसे	1986-05-01
4.	उर्वरक पैकिंग के लिए उच्च घनत्व के पालिथ्याइलीन (एच डी पी ई) के बुने हुए थोरे	IS : 9755-1981 उर्वरक पैकिंग के लिए उच्च घनत्व के पालिथ्याइलीन (एच डी पी ई) के बुने हुए थोरे की विशिष्ट	100 थोरे	50 पैसे	1986-02-16

[स. सी एम डी/13 : 10]

S.O. 550:—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the marking fee(s) per unit for various products details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been determined and the fees(s) shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking fee per unit	Date of Effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Suction apparatus	IS : 4533-1978 Specification for suction apparatus (first revision)	One Suction apparatus	(i) Rs. 20.00 per unit for the first 200 units and (ii) Rs. 10.00 per unit for the 201st unit and above	1985-12-01
2.	Sodium alginate, food grade	IS : 5191-1969 Specification for sodium alginate, food grade.	One Kg	20 Paise	1985-12-01
3.	Gobar gas stove	IS : 8749-1978 Specification for gobar gas stove.	One Gobar Gas Stove	75 Paise	1986-05-01
4.	High density polyethylene (HDPE) woven sacks for packing fertilizers.	IS : 9755-1981 Specification for high density polyethylene (HDPE) woven sacks for packing fertilizers.	100 Bags	50 Paise	1986-02-16

[No. C.M.D./ 13: 10]

का भा. 551:—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन विहित) विनियम 1955 के उपविनियम 2 तथा विनियम 3 के उपविनियम (2) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था एतद्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के छोटे नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे तिथि 1985-06-30 को निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

अनुसूची

क्र.सं.	निर्धारित भारतीय मानकों की पदसंख्या एवं शीर्षक	नाम, भारतीय मानक द्वारा अति-कमिit भारतीय मानक या मानकों, यदि कोई है, कि पदसंख्या एवं शीर्षक	अन्य विवरण
1	2	3	4
1.	IS : 326(भाग 14)—1985 प्राकृतिक और संश्लिष्ट इत्रमाजी सामग्री की जांच एवं नमूने लेने की विधियां भाग 14 भारी धातु का निर्धारण (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 326—1978 प्राकृतिक और संश्लिष्ट की जांच एवं नमूने लेने की विधियां (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	---
2.	IS : 533—1984 रोजिन (गोद रोजिन) की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 553—1969 रोजिन (गोद रोजिन) की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	1984-12-31 को स्थापित
3.	IS : 712—1984 इमारती चूने की विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 712—1973 इमारती चूने की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	---
4.	IS : 903—1984 आग बझाने के पाइप के वितरण योजकों, शाखा पाइप, योजक एवं नोजल पाने की विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 903—1975 आग बझाने के पाइप के वितरण योजकों शाखा पाइप, नोजल और नोजल-पाने की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	1985-05-31 को स्थापित
5.	IS : 1006—1984 एलोस्ट स्टार्च की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 1006—1966 एलोस्ट स्टार्च की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	1985-04-30 को स्थापित
6.	*IS : 1547—1985 शिणु दुग्ध आहार की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 1547—1968 शिणु दुग्ध आहार की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	1985-05-31 को स्थापित *भा मा संस्था की प्रमाणन चिह्न परियोजना हेतु IS : 1547—1985 1985-10-01 से लागू होगा।
7.	IS : 1784—1984 इमो के पेचदार ढक्कनों की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 1784—1977 इमो के पेचदार ढक्कनों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	1985-03-31 को स्थापित
8.	IS : 1834—1984 कंक्रीट में जोड़ों के लिए गरम प्रयुक्त मुहरवन्दी मिश्रण की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 1834—1961 कंक्रीट में जोड़ों के लिए गरम प्रयुक्त सील करने के मिश्रण की विशिष्टि	1984-10-31 को स्थापित
9.	IS : 1885(भाग 60)—1984 वैद्युत-तकनीकी शब्दग्रह भाग 60 विस्फोटी आनावरण के लिए विद्युत उपकरण सम्बन्धी शब्दावली	---	1985-05-31 को स्थापित
10.	IS : 2849—1983 जिप्सम के गैर बाली पार्टीशन ब्लॉकों (डॉस एवं खोखले टाइप) की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 2849—1965 जिप्सम के गैर भारतीय पार्टीशन ब्लॉकों (डॉस एवं खोखले टाइप) की विशिष्टि	1984-03-31 को स्थापित
11.	IS : 2906—1984 जल-कल कार्यों के लिए स्नूडस बाब्यों की विशिष्टि (350 से 1200 मि.मी. आकार तक के) (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 2906—1969 जल-कल कार्यों के लिए स्नूडस बाब्यों की विशिष्टि (आकार) 350 से 1200 मि.मी.) (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	1984-11-30 को स्थापित
12.	IS : 2925—1981 औद्योगिक सुरक्षा हेल्मेटों की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 2925—1975 औद्योगिक सुरक्षा हेल्मेटों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	1985-01-31 को स्थापित

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13. IS : 3571--1985 दांतों को सोने का टांका लगाने की विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 3571--1966 दांतों को सोने का टांका लगाने की विधि	---	
14. IS : 3578--1985 दांतों की सोना मिश्रधातु के तारों की विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 3578--1966 दांतों की सोना मिश्रधातु के तारों की विधि	---	
15. IS : 3610--1985 दांतों की स्वर्ण पत्ती की विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 3610--1966 दांतों की स्वर्ण पत्ती की विधि	---	
16. 015 : 3677--1985 ऊष्मा रोधन हेतु खुली मोड़ एवं खनिज रई की विधि (द्वितीय पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 3677--1973 ऊष्मा रोधन हेतु मोड़ एवं खनिज रई की विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण) (ii) IS : 5696--1970 खुली खनिज रई एवं स्नेह रई की विधि	1985-05-31 को स्थापित भा मा संस्था की प्रमाणन बिज्ञान परियोजना हेतु IS : 3677-1985 तिथि 1985-11-16 से लागू होगा	
17. IS : 3876--1985 दंत्य प्लास्टर चाकू की विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 3876--1967 दंत्य प्लास्टर चाकू की विधि	---	
18. IS : 4705--1985 दंत्य पारख की विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 4705--1968 दंत्य पारख की विधि	---	
19. IS : 4799--1985 पोर्सिलेन वोटिंग की संयोजन स्वर्ण मिश्रधातु की विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 4799--1968 दंत्य संयोजन स्वर्ण मिश्रधातु की विधि	---	
20. IS : 5388--1983 मादा एवं चूड़ीदार प्लग गेजों के पड़भुजी हथ्यों की विधि (द्वितीय पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 5388--1980 मादा एवं चूड़ीदार प्लग गेजों के पड़भुजी हथ्यों की विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	1984-03-31 को स्थापित	
21. IS : 5576--1985 दंत्य मिश्रण कैरियर नं. 1 और 2 की विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 5576--1970 दंत्य मिश्रण कैरियर, नं. 1 एवं 2 की विधि	---	
22. IS : 5610--1983 सीधेन और हथेन श्रृंखला के क्लोरोफ्लोरो हाइड्रोकार्बनों की विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 5610--1970 सीधेन और हथेन श्रेणी के क्लोरोफ्लोरो हाइड्रोकार्बनों की विधि	1984-03-31	
23. IS : 5954--1985 दंत्य ग्लेस मादा मिश्रधातु की विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 5954--1970 दंत्य ग्लेस मादा मिश्रधातु की विधि	---	
24. IS : 7094--1984 सामान्य इंजीनियरी कार्यों के लिए एलुमिनियम और एलुमिनियम मिश्रधातु शामिल ट्यूबों की विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 7094--1973 सामान्य इंजीनियरी कार्यों के लिए एलुमिनियम शामिल ट्यूबों की विधि	---	
25. IS : 7123--1984 बालों के तैल की विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 7123--1973 बालों के तैल की विधि	1985-01-31 को स्थापित	
26. IS : 7225--1985 दंत्य कोबाल्ट-क्रोमियम क्लार्ड मिश्रधातु की विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 7225--1974 दंत्य कोबाल्ट-क्रोमियम क्लार्ड मिश्रधातु की विधि	---	
27. IS : 7358--1984 यमोंकपलों की विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 7358--1974 यमोंकपलों की विधि	---	
28. IS : 7822--1983 अतिरिक्त लम्बी श्रृंखला के, मार्स टेपर का गैक के ऐठिन बरमा की विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 7822--1975 अतिरिक्त लंबी श्रृंखला के, मार्स टेपर गैक के ऐठिन बरमा की विधि	1984-02-29 को स्थापित	
29. IS : 7899--1983 दाब कार्य के योग्य मिश्रधातु इस्पात की क्लार्डों की विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 7899--1975 दाब कार्य के योग्य मिश्रधातु इस्पात क्लार्डों की विधि	1985-05-31 को स्थापित	
30. IS : 8198 (भाग 1)--1984 सम्मोहित गैसों के इस्पात मिलिडरों की रीति संहिता; भाग 1 वायुमण्डलीय गैसों (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 8198 (भाग 1)--1976 सम्मोहित गैसों के इस्पात मिलिडरों की रीति संहिता; भाग 1 वायुमण्डलीय गैसों	1985-04-30 को स्थापित	

1	2	3	4
31.	IS : 8189 (भाग 2)—1984 सम्पीडित गैसों के द्रव्यात गैसों के द्रव्यात मिलड़ों की रीति संहिता; भाग 2 हाइड्रोजन गैस (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 8189 (भाग 2)—1976 सम्पीडित गैसों के द्रव्यात मिलड़ों की रीति संहिता; भाग 2 हाइड्रोजन गैस	1985-04-30 को स्थापित
32.	IS : 8872 (भाग 4/खंड 1)—1981 परिवर्ती प्रतिरोधकों की विशिष्ट भाग 4 पूर्ण नियम खंड 4 टाइप बीघाटी 4 पी		1985-05-31 को स्थापित
33.	IS : 9921 (भाग 4)—1985 1000 वोल्ट से अधिक वोल्टता के अधिक स्विचों और प्रत्यावर्ती करंट विचयकों की विशिष्टि; भाग 4 टाइप परीक्षण और नमी परीक्षण	---	---
34.	IS : 9975 (भाग 4)—1984 "00" रिंगों की विशिष्टि; भाग 4 विषयो की गणनावली और परिभाषा	---	---
35.	IS : 10249 (भाग 2/खंड 1)—1983 वोल्टता आश्रित प्रतिरोधकों की विशिष्टि भाग 2 अन्य वोल्टता खंड 1 टाइप बीडीएफ।	---	1984-03-31 को स्थापित
36.	IS : 10249 (भाग 2/खंड 2)—1983 वोल्टता आश्रित प्रतिरोधकों की विशिष्टि भाग 2 अन्य वोल्टता खंड 2 टाइप बीडीएस।	---	1984-02-29 को स्थापित
37.	IS : 10322 (भाग 4)—1984 परीक्षण अंगों की विशिष्टि; भाग 4 आंच विधियाँ	---	---
38.	IS : 10622—1983 डोसा मिश्रण की विशिष्टि	---	1983-12-31 को स्थापित
39.	IS : 10825 (भाग 3)—1984 मृत्तिका सघारिकों की विशिष्टि; टाइप 1 भाग 3 एफएफसीसीटी।	---	1985-02-28 को स्थापित
40.	IS : 10837—1984 संलग्न रहित मिट्टी के घनात्वांक (अनुपाती घनत्व) के निर्धारण हेतु माचे एवं उपांगों की विशिष्टि	---	1985-03-31 को स्थापित
41.	IS : 11050 (भाग 3)—1984 बलों के षटकों और भ्रवनों में ध्वनि रोधन की रेटिंग भाग 3 अनुभाग तत्वों एवं अग्रभाग का वायु जनिज ध्वनि रोधन	---	---
42.	IS : 11133—1984 स्नेहन के गिरा मशीन औजारों पर बिखार देते वाले चिह्नों की सिफारिशें	---	---
43.	IS : 11145—1984 पत्नी बीवार वाले अध-विचरियों की परीक्षित संबाई की जांच	---	---
44.	IS : 11155—1984 स्पिलबे तथा ऐसी ही अधिस्खवन संरचनाओं के निर्माण की रीति संहिता	---	---
45.	IS : 11165—1985 वायु-यान सीट की रेन्को एवं पिनी की विशिष्टि	---	---
46.	IS : 11167—1985 वायुयान के निचले डेक कंटेनर/विसेट लोडर की सामान्य अपेक्षाएं	---	---
47.	IS : 11170—1985 कृषि कार्य के लिए निरन्तर गति सम्पीडन प्रखलन (डीजल) इंजनों की कार्यकारिता अपेक्षाओं की विशिष्टि (20 कि.वा. तक के)	---	---
48.	IS : 11172 (भाग 2)—1985 संख्या नियमित मलीन औजारों (स्प्रिं टाइप औजार) के ग्रीको की सिफारिशें भाग 2 प्रिजमैटी शीक	---	---
49.	IS : 11174—1984 ताप सूचकांक वाले सुगन्धित पालिगमाइड कागज चक्र ताम्बे के आयताकार एवं वर्गाकार तारों की विशिष्टि	---	---
50.	IS : 11175—1985 धातु की निरोध्राफी प्लेटों की माप	---	---
51.	IS : 11176—1983 3,3"—हाइम्लोरोबेन्जीडीन लवण की विशिष्टि	---	---
52.	IS : 11177—1985 1-नाइट्रो-2-टोर्लडीन की विशिष्टि	---	---
53.	IS : 11179—1985 सूचना प्रक्रम के लिए चुम्बकीय स्वाहा के लक्षण-पहचान के लिए प्रिंट विशिष्टि	---	---
54.	IS : 11181—1985 मल्फोटोबायस अम्ल का विशिष्टि	---	---
55.	IS : 11190—1985 चीनी उद्योग के बी एवं सी राशों के सतत अपकेन्द्री साधनरो की विशिष्टि	---	---

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक संस्था, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002 और बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, और चण्डीगढ़ स्थित इसके क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों तथा अहमदाबाद, बंगलोर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कोनपुर, पटना एवं छिन्नमिन्न शाखा कार्यालयों में भी विक्री के लिए उपलब्ध हैं।

S.O. 551 :—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of Rule 3 and Sub-regulation (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules and Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standard(s) particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established on 1985-06-30;

SCHEDULE

S. No. and Title of the Indian Standard No. Established	No. and Title of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any superseded by the new Indian Standard	Remarks, if any
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. IS : 326 (Part 14)—1985 Methods of sampling and test for natural and synthetic perfumery materials Part 14 Determination of heavy metals (Second Revision)	IS : 326—1978 Method of sampling and test for natural and synthetic perfumery materials (First Revision)	—
2. IS : 553—1984 Specification for rosin (gum rosin) (Second Revision)	IS : 553—1969 Specification For rosin (gum rosin) (First Revision)	Established on 1984-12-31
3. IS : 712—1984 Specification for building limes (Third Revision)	IS : 712—1973 Specification for building limes (Second Revision)	—
4. IS : 903—1984 Specification for fire hose delivery couplings, branch pipe, nozzles and nozzle spanner (Third revision)	IS : 903—1975 Specification for fire hose delivery couplings branch pipe, nozzles and nozzle spanner. (Second Revision)	Established on 1985-05-31
5. IS : 1006—1984 Specification for arrowroot starch (Second Revision)	IS : 1006—1967 Specification for arrowroot starch (First Revision)	Established on 1984-04-30
6. *IS : 1547—1985 Specification for infant milk foods (Second Revision)	IS : 1547—1968 Specification for infant milk foods (First Revision)	Established on 1985-05-31 *For purposes of ISI Certification Marks Scheme; IS:1547—1985 shall come into force with effect from 1985-10-01
7. IS : 784—1984 Specification for screwed closures for drums (Second Revision)	IS : 1784—1977 Specification for screwed closures for drums (First Revision)	Established on 1985-03-31
8. IS : 1834—1984 Specification for hot applied sealing compounds for joints in concrete (First Revision)	IS : 1834—1961 Specification for hot-applied sealing compounds for joints in concrete.	Established on 1984-10-31
9. IS : 1885 (Part 60)—1984 Electrotechnical vocabulary Part 60 Terms related to electrical apparatus for explosive atmospheres	—	Established on 1985-05-31
10. IS : 2849—1983 Specification for non-load bearing gypsum partition blocks (solid and hollow types) (First Revision)	IS : 2849—1965 Specification for non-load bearing gypsum partition blocks (solid and hollow types)	Established on 1984-03-31
11. IS : 2906—1984 Specification for sluice valves for water works purpose (350 to 1200 mm size) (Third Revision)	IS : 2906—1969 Specification for sluice valves for water work purposes (350 to 1200 mm size) (First Revision)	Established on 1984-11-30
12. IS : 2925—1984 Specification for industrial safety helmets (Second Revision)	IS : 2925—1975 Specification for industrial safety helmets (First Revision)	Established on 1985-01-31
13. IS : 3571—1985 Specification for dental gold solders (First Revision)	IS : 3571—1966 Specification for dental gold solders	—
14. IS : 3578 - 1985 Specification for dental gold alloy wire (First Revision)	IS : 3578—1966 Specification for dental gold alloy wire	—
15. IS : 3610—1985 Specification for dental gold foil (First Revision)	IS : 3610—1966 Specification for dental gold foil	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
16. *IS : 3677—1985 Specification for unbonded rock and slag wool for thermal insulation (Second Revision)	(i) IS : 3677—1973 Specification for unbonded rock and slag wool for thermal insulation (First Revision) and (ii) IS : 5696—1970 Specification for loose mineral wool (rock wool and slag wool)	Established on 1985-05-31 *For purposes of ISI Certification marks Scheme; IS : 3677—1985 shall come into force with effect from 1985-11-16	
17. IS : 3876—1985 Specification for knife, plaster, dental (First Revision)	IS : 3876—1967 Specification for plaster knife, dental	—	
18. IS : 4705—1985 Specification for dental mercury (First Revision)	IS : 4705—1968 Specification for dental mercury	—	
19. IS : 4799—1985 Specification for dental casting gold alloys, non-porcelain bonding (First Revision)	IS : 4799—1968 Specification for dental casting gold, alloys	—	
20. IS : 5388—1983 Specification for hexagon handles for plain and threaded plug gauges (Second Revision)	IS : 5388—1980 Specification for hexagon handles for plug gauges, plain and threaded (First Revision)	Established on 1984-03-31	
21. IS : 5576—1985 Specification for carrier, amalgam, dental No. 1 and 2 (First revision)	IS : 5576—1970 Specification for carrier, amalgam, dental No. 1 and 2	—	
22. IS : 5610—1983 Specification for chlorofluoro hydrocarbons of the methane and ethane series (First Revision)	IS : 5610—1900 Specification for chlorofluoro hydrocarbons of the methane and ethane series	Established on 1984-03-31	
23. IS : 5954—1985 Specification for dental white gold alloys (First Revision)	IS : 5954—1970 Specification for dental white gold alloys	—	
24. IS : 7094—1984 Specification for aluminium and aluminium alloy welded tubes for general engineering purposes (First Revision)	IS : 7094—1973 Specification for aluminium and aluminium alloy welded tubes for general engineering purposes	—	
25. IS : 7123—1984 Specification for hair oils (First Revision)	IS : 7123—1973 Specification for hair oils	Established on 1985-01-31	
26. IS : 7225—1985 Specification for dental cobalt-chromium casting alloy (First Revision)	IS : 7225—1974 Specification for dental cobalt-chromium casting alloy	—	
27. IS : 7358—1984 Specification for thermocouples (First Revision)	IS : 7358—1974 Specification for thermocouples	—	
28. IS : 7822—1983 Specification for twist drills morse taper shank, extra long series (First Revision)	IS : 7822—1975 Specification for twist drills, morse taper shank extra long series	Established on 1984-02-29	
29. IS : 7899—1984 Specification for alloy steel castings suitable for pressure service (First Revision)	IS : 7899—1975 Specification for low alloy steel castings suitable for pressure service	Established on 1985-05-31	
30. IS : 8198 (Part I)—1984 Code of practice for steel cylinders for compressed gases Part 1 Atmospheric gases (First Revision)	IS : 8198 (Part I)—1976 Code of practice for steel cylinders for compressed gases; Part 1 Atmospheric gases	Established on 1985-04-30	
31. IS : 8198 (Part 2)—1984 Code of practice for steel cylinders for compressed gases Part 2 Hydrogen gas (First Revision)	IS : 8198 (Part II)—1976 Code of practice for steel cylinders for compressed gases Part II Hydrogen gas	Established on 1985-04-30	
32. IS : 8872 (Part 4/Sec 4)—1984 Specification for variable resistors Part 4 Preset Section 4 Type VRT 4 P	—	Established on 1985-05-31	
33. IS : 9921 (Part 4)—1985 Specification for alternating current disconnectors (Isolators) and earthing switches for voltages above 1000V Part 4 Type tests and routine tests	—	—	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
34.	IS : 9975 (Part 4)—1984 Specification for 'O' Rings Part 4 Terminology and definition of terms	—	—
35.	IS : 10249 (Part 2/Sec 1)—1983 Specification for voltage dependent resistors (Varistors) Part 2 low voltage Section 1 Type VDF 1	—	Established on 1984-03-31
36.	IS : 10249 (Part 2/Sec 2)—1983 Specification for voltage dependent resistors (Varistors) Part 2 Low Voltage Section 2 Type VDS 1	—	Established on 1984-02-29
37.	IS : 10322 (Part 4)—1984 Specification for luminaries Part 4 Methods of tests	—	—
38.	IS : 10622—1983 Specification for dosamix.	—	Established on 1983-12-31
39.	IS : 10825 (Part 3)—1984 Specification for ceramic capacitors, type 1 Part 3 FCCT 2	—	Established on 1985-02-28
40.	IS : 10837—1984 Specification for moulds and accessories for determination of density index (Relative density) of cohesionless soils	—	Established on 1985-03-031
41.	IS : 11050 (Part 3)—1984 Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements Part 3 Airborne sound insulation of facade elements and facades	—	—
42.	IS : 11133—1984 Recommendations for symbols for lubrications appearing on machine tools	—	—
43.	IS : 11145—1984 Peripheral length checking of thin-walled half bearings	—	—
44.	IS : 11155—1984 Code of practice for construction of spillways and similar overflow structures	—	—
45.	IS : 11165—1985 Specification for aircraft seat rails and pins	—	—
46.	IS : 11167—1985 General requirements of lower deck container/pallet loader of aircraft	—	—
47.	IS : 11170—1985 Specification for performance requirements for constant speed compression ignition (Diesel) engines for agricultural purposes (Upt to 20 kW)	—	—
48.	IS : 11172 (Part 2)—1985 Recommendations for tool shanks for numerically controlled machine tools (Tool Stationary type) Part 2 Prismatic shank	—	—
49.	IS : 11174—1984 Specification for aromatic polyimide paper covered rectangular and square copper wires with temperature index 200	—	—
50.	IS : 11175—1985 Dimensions of metal lithographic plates	—	—
51.	IS : 11176—1985 Specification for 3, 3, — Dichlorobenzidine salts	—	—
52.	IS : 11177—1985 Specification for 4—Nitro-2-Toluidine	—	—
53.	IS : 11179—1985 Print specification for magnetic ink character recognition for information processing	—	—
54.	IS : 11181—1985 Specification for sulphatobias acid	—	—





(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
55. IS : 11190—1985	Specification for continuous centrifugal liners for B and C massecuites of sugar industry		

Copies of these Indian Standards are available for sale with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhawan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Chandigarh and also its Branch Offices at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubneshwar, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Patna and Trivandrum.

[No. CMD/13 : 2]

का.दा. 552:—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम (4) के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन मानक चिह्नों के डिजाइन उनके शाब्दिक विवरण तथा तत्संबंधी भारतीय मानक के शीर्षक सहित नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे निर्धारित कर दिये गये हैं।

भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) अधिनियम 1952 और इसके अधीन बने नियमों तथा विनियमों के निमित्त ये मानक चिह्न उनके सामने ही गई तारीखों से लागू होंगे:


अनुसूची					
क्र.सं.	मानक चिह्न का डिजाइन	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	संबंध भारतीय मानक की संख्या और शीर्षक	मानक चिह्न के डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण	लागू होने की तिथि
1	2	3	4	5	6
1		चूषण उपस्कर	IS : 4533—1976 चूषण उपस्कर की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई निश्चित शैली और परस्पर संबंध अनुपात में "ISI" अक्षरयुक्त भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें भारतीय मानक की संख्या डिजाइन में दिखाये अनुसार मोनोग्राम के ऊपर अंकित है।	1985-12-01
		सोडियम एसगीनेट, चाय श्रेणी	IS : 5191—1969 सोडियम एसगीनेट, चायश्रेणी की विशिष्टि	—वही—	1985-12-01
3		गोबरगैस स्टोव	IS : 8749—1978 गोबरगैस स्टोव की विशिष्टि	स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई निश्चित शैली और परस्पर सम्बद्ध अनुपात में "ISI" अक्षरयुक्त भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें भारतीय मानक की संख्या डिजाइन में दिखाये अनुसार मोनोग्राम के ऊपर अंकित है।	1986-05-01
4		उर्वरक पैकिंग के लिए उच्च घनत्व के पालिएथाईलीन (एचडीपीई) के बने हुए बोरे	IS : 9755—1981 उर्वरक पैकिंग के लिए उच्च घनत्व के पालिएथाईलीन (एचडीपीई) के बने हुए बोरे	"	1986-02-16




[सं. सीएमडी 13:9]
बी.एम.सिंह, धपर महानिदेशक

S.O. 552.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the Standard Mark(s), design(s) of which together with the verbal description of the design(s) and the title(s) of the relevant Indian Standard(s) are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been specified.

These Standard Mark(s) for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the design of the Standard Mark	Date of Effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.		Suction apparatus	IS : 4533—1978 Specification for suction apparatus (first revision)	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1985/12/01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2.		Sodium alginate, food grade	IS : 5191—1969 Specification for sodium alginate, food grade	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI' drawing the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	12 01
3.		Gobar gas stove	IS : 8749—1978 Specification for gober gas stove	---	1986 05 01
4.		High density polythylene (HDPE) woven sacks for packing fertilizers	IS : 9755—1981 Specification for high density polythylene (HDPE) woven sacks for packing fertilizers	-do-	1986 02 16

[No. CMD/13 : 9]

B. N. SINGH, Addl. Director General

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 1987

का.भा. 553 :—केन्द्रीय सरकार, ठेका श्रम (विनियमन और उत्पादन) अधिनियम, 1970 (1970 का 37) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय बोर्ड से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, इससे उपाखण्ड अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट संक्रमी में देश के अग्नि सह मिट्टी खानों में ठेका श्रमिकों के नियोजन को इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रतिषिद्ध करती है।

अनुसूची

- (1) अधिभार हटाना;
- (2) अग्निसह मिट्टी निकालना और ढेर लगाना;
- (3) लदान और परिवहन : और,
- (4) खानों को जल रहित करना।

[सं. यू-23013/10/86-एल.डब्ल्यू]
पी.बी. माहिशी, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1987

S.O. 553.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (37 of 1970), the Central Government, after consultation with the Central Board, hereby prohibits the employment of contract labour in the works specified in the Schedule annexed hereto, in the fire-clay mines in the country, with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

THE SCHEDULE

- (i) Over burden removal;
- (ii) Raising and stocking of Fire-Clay;
- (iii) Loading and transportation; and
- (iv) Dewatering of mines.

[No. U-23013/10/86-LW]
P. B. MAHISHI, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 1987

का. भा. 554 :—मैसर्स इंगरसोल रैण्ड (इण्डिया) लि. जी. आई. डी. सी. एस्टेट, नारोला, अहमदाबाद (जी. जे./1548) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्थापन कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारियों

भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के अधीन छूट दिए जाने के लिए आवेदन किया है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त स्थापन के कर्मचारी किसी पृथक अभिदाय या प्रीमियम का सन्दाय किए बिना भी भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम की जीवन बीमा स्कीम की सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन जीवन बीमा के रूप में जो फायदा उठा रहे हैं वे ऐसे कर्मचारियों को उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल है जो उन्हें कर्मचारी निधिप सहस्रक बीमा स्कीम, 1976 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधीन अनुभेय है;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, और भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. भा. 3547 तारीख 22-9-1982 के अनुसरण में और इससे उपाखण्ड अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट शक्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त स्थापन को, 9-10-1985 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए जिसमें 8-10-1988 भी सम्मिलित है, उक्त स्कीम के सभी उपबन्धों के प्रवर्तन से छूट देती है।

अनुसूची

1. उक्त स्थापन के सम्बन्ध में नियोजन प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त गुजरात को ऐसी विवरणियां भेजना और ऐसे लेखा रखेगा तथा निरीक्षण के लिए ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार समय समय पर निर्दिष्ट करे।

2. नियोजक, ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रसारों का प्रत्येक मास की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के भीतर सन्दाय करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (3क) के खण्ड (क) के अधीन समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करे।

3. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के प्रशासन में, जिसके अन्तर्गत लेखाओं का रखा जाना, विवरणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना, बीमा प्रीमियम का सन्दाय लेखाओं का अन्तरण, निरीक्षण प्रसारों का सन्दाय आदि भी है, होने वाले सभी व्ययों का वहन नियोजक द्वारा किया जाएगा।

4. नियोजक, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यथा अनुमोदित सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के नियमों की एक प्रति, और जब कभी उनमें संशोधन किया जाए, तब उस संशोधन की प्रति तथा कर्मचारियों की बहुगंथा की भाषा में

उसकी मुख्य बातों का अनुवाद, स्थापन के सूचनापट्ट पर प्रदर्शित करेगा।

5. यदि कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का या उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त किसी स्थापन की भविष्य निधि का पहले ही सदस्य है, उसके स्थापन में नियोजित किया जाता है तो नियोजक सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के सदस्य के रूप में उसका नाम तुरन्त दर्ज करेगा और उसकी शायद आवश्यक प्रीमियम भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम को सन्दान करेगा।

6. यदि सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदे बढ़ाये जाते हैं तो, नियोजक उक्त स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदों में समुचित रूप से वृद्धि की जाने की व्यवस्था करेगा जिस से कि कर्मचारियों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन उपलब्ध फायदे उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हों, जो उक्त स्कीम के अधीन अनुज्ञेय हैं।

7. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम में किसी बात के होते हुए भी, यदि किसी कर्मचारी की मृत्यु पर इस स्कीम के अधीन सन्धेय रकम उस रकम से कम है जो कर्मचारी को उस दशा में सन्धेय होती जब वह उक्त स्कीम के अधीन होता तो, नियोजक कर्मचारी के विधिक वारिस/नामनिर्देशिनी को प्रतिकर के रूप में दोनों रकमों के अन्तर के बराबर रकम का सन्दाय करेगा।

8. सामूहिक स्कीम के उपबन्धों में कोई भी संशोधन, प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त गुजरात के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना नहीं किया जाएगा और जहां किसी संशोधन से कर्मचारियों के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना हो वहां, प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, अपना अनुमोदन देने से पूर्व कर्मचारियों को अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करने का सुनिश्चित अवसर देगा।

9. यदि किसी कारणवश, स्थापन के कर्मचारी, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की उस सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के, जिसे स्थापन पहले अपना चुका है, अधीन नहीं रह जाते हैं, या इस स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाले फायदे किसी रीति से कम हो जाते हैं, तो यह छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

10. यदि किसी कारणवश, नियोजक भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा नियत तारीख के भीतर प्रीमियम का सन्दाय करने में असफल रहता है, और पानिसी को व्यपगत हो जाने दिया जाता है तो छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

11. नियोजक द्वारा प्रीमियम के सन्दाय में किए गए किसी व्यतिक्रम की वशा में, उन मृत सदस्यों के नामनिर्देशितियों या विधिक वारिसों को जो यदि यह, छूट न दी गई होती तो उक्त स्कीम के अन्तर्गत होते, बीमा फायदों के सन्दाय का उत्तरदायित्व नियोजक पर होगा।

12. इस स्कीम के अधीन आने वाले किसी सदस्य की मृत्यु होने पर भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, बीमाकृत राशि के हकदार नामनिर्देशिनी/विधिक वारिसों को उस राशि का सन्दाय तत्परता से और प्रत्येक दशा में हर प्रकार से पूर्ण दावे की प्राप्ति के एक मास के भीतर सुनिश्चित करेगा।

[संख्या एम.-35014/80/82/पी. एफ.-2(एम. एम.-2)]

New Delhi, the 9th February, 1987

S.O. 554.—Whereas Messrs. Ingersell Rand (India) Limited, GIDC Estate, Baroda, Ahmedabad (GJ/4548) (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) hereinafter referred to as the said Act).

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are, without making any separate contribution or payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of the Life Insurance Corporation of the India in the nature of life insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the said Act and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, S.O. 3547 dated the 23-9-1982 and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme for a further period of three years with effect from 9th October, 1985 upto and inclusive of the 8-10-1988.

SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Gujarat and maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspection as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of section 17 of the said Act within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishments, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as and when amended, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language or the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment exempted under the said Act, is employed in his establishment, the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this scheme be less than the amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme, the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Gujarat and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where for any reason, the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium etc. within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default, if any made by the employer in payment of premium the responsibility for payment of assurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of sum assured to the nominee or the Legal heirs of the deceased member entitled for it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

[No. S. 35014/80/82-PF-II(SS-II)]

का. अ. 555.—मैसर्स पोरिट्ट्स एंड स्पेंसर (एसिया) लि., 113/114, सेक्टर-24, फरीदाबाद-121005 (पी. एन/3700) (जिसे हमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्थापन कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) जिसे हमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के अधीन छूट दिए जाने के लिए आवेदन किया है;

और केन्द्र सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त स्थापन के कर्मचारी किसी पृथक् अभिदाय या प्रीमियम का सन्दाय किए बिना ही, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की जीवन बीमा स्कीम की सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन जीवन बीमा के रूप में जो फायदा उठा रहे हैं वे ऐसे कर्मचारियों को फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हैं जो उन्हें कर्मचारी निक्षेप महबूद बीमा स्कीम 1976 (जिसे हमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधीन अनुशेष हैं;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.अ. 781 तारीख 24-2-1984 के अनुसरण में और इसने उपर्युक्त अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त स्थापन को 10-3-1987 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए जिसमें 9-3-1990 भी सम्मिलित है, उक्त स्कीम के सभी उपबन्धों के प्रवर्तन से छूट देती है।

अनुसूची

1. उक्त स्थापन के संबंध में नियोजन प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त हरियाणा को ऐसी शिक्कागिरा भेजेगा और ऐसे लेखा रखेगा तथा निरीक्षण के लिए ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करे।

2. नियोजक, ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रभावों का प्रत्येक मास की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के भीतर सन्दाय करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (3क) के खंड (क) के अधीन समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करे।

3. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के प्रशासन में, जिसके अंतर्गत लेखाओं का रखा जाना, विवरणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना, बीमा प्रीमियम का सन्दाय लेखाओं का धारण, निरीक्षण प्रभावों का सन्दाय आदि भी है, होने वाले सभी व्ययों का वहन नियोजक द्वारा किया जाएगा।

4. नियोजक, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यथा अनुमोदित सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के नियमों की एक प्रति, और जब कभी उनमें संशोधन किया जाए तब उन संशोधन की प्रति तथा कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या की भाषा में उनकी मुख्य बातों का अनुवाद, स्थापन के सूचना-पट्ट पर प्रदर्शित करेगा।

5. यदि कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का या उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त किसी स्थापन की भविष्य निधि का

पहले ही सदस्य है, उनके स्थापन में नियोजन किया जाता है तो नियोजक सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के सदस्य के रूप में उनका नाम तुरन्त दर्ज करेगा और उनकी बराबर आवश्यक प्रीमियम भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम को सन्दाय करेगा।

6. यदि सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपबन्ध फायदे बढ़ाये जाते हैं तो, नियोजक उक्त स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपबन्ध फायदों में समुचित रूप से वृद्धि के जाने के व्यवस्था करेगा जिस से कि कर्मचारियों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन उपबन्ध फायदे उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हों, जो उक्त स्कीम के अधीन अनुशेष हैं।

7. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम में किसी बात के होने हुए भी, यदि किसी कर्मचारी को मृत्यु पर इस स्कीम के अधीन सन्देश्य रकम उस रकम से कम है जो कर्मचारी का उस दशा में सन्देश्य होता जब वह उक्त स्कीम के अधीन होता तो, नियोजक कर्मचारी के विधिक वारिस/नामानिर्देशितों का प्रतिकर के रूप में दोनों रकमों के अन्तर के बराबर रकम का सन्दाय करेगा।

8. सामूहिक स्कीम के उपबन्धों में कोई भी संशोधन, प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त हरियाणा के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना नहीं किया जाएगा और जहां किसी संशोधन से कर्मचारियों के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना हो वहां, प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, अपना अनुमोदन देने से पूर्व कर्मचारियों को अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करने का युक्तियुक्त अवसर देगा।

9. यदि किसी कारणवश, स्थापन के कर्मचारी, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की उस सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के जिससे स्थापन पहले अपना चुका है, अधीन नहीं रह जाते हैं या इस स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाले फायदे किसी गति से कम हो जाते हैं, तो यह छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

10. यदि किसी कारणवश, नियोजक भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा नियत तारीख के भीतर प्रीमियम का सन्दाय करने में असफल रहता है और पालिसी को व्ययगत हो जाने दिया जाता है तो छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

11. नियोजक द्वारा प्रीमियम के सन्दाय में किए गए किसी स्थापन की दशा में, उन मूल सदस्यों के नामनिर्देशितियों या विधिक वारिसों को जो यदि यह, छूट न दी गई होती तो उक्त स्कीम के अंतर्गत होते, बीमा फायदों के सन्दाय का उत्तरदायित्व नियोजक पर होगा।

12. इस स्कीम के अधीन आने वाले किसी सदस्य की मृत्यु होने पर भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, बीमाकृत राशि के हकदार नाम निर्देशित/विधिक वारिसों को उस राशि का सन्दाय तत्पश्चात् से और प्रत्येक दशा में तुर प्रकार से पूर्ण दांव की प्राप्ति के एक मास के भीतर सुनिश्चित करेगा।

[गंख्या एस-35014/24/84-पी. एक.-2 (एस.एस-2)]

S.O. 555.—Whereas Messrs. Porritts and Spencor (Asia) Limited, 113/114, Sector-24, Faridabad-121005 (PN/3700) (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) hereinafter referred to as the said Act.

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are, without making any separate contribution or payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of the India in the nature of life insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the said Act and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, S.O. 781 dated the 24-2-1984 and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme for a further period of three years with effect from 10-3-1987 upto and inclusive of the 9-3-1990.

SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Haryana and maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspection as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of section 17 of the said Act within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishments, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as and when amended, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language or the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment exempted under the said Act, is employed in his establishment, the employer shall, immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this Scheme be less than the amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Haryana and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason, the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium etc. within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default, if any made by the employer in payment of premium the responsibility for payment of assurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of sum assured to the nominee or the legal heirs of the deceased member entitled for it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

[No. S. 35014/24/84-PF-II (SS-II)]

का. आ. 556.—सैराम अहूरा बैलिंग इलेक्ट्रोड मैनुफैक्चर्स लि., एस. एफ-139 और 144/3, थ्रीमालियमपालियम कोयम्बतूर-पालघाट रोड, कोयम्बतूर-641105 (टी. एन/9488) (जिसे हममें हमके पश्चात् उक्त स्थापन कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) जिसे हममें हमके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के अधीन छूट दिए जाने के लिए आवेदन किया है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त स्थापन के कर्मचारी किसी पृथक् अधिधारा या प्रीमियम का सन्दाय किए बिन हो, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की जीवन बीमा स्कीम की सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन जीवन बीमा के रूप में जो फायदा उठा रहे हैं वे ऐसे कर्मचारियों को उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हैं जो उन्हें कर्मचारी निक्षेप सहज बीमा स्कीम, 1976 (जिसे हममें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधीन अनुभूत हैं ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 1110 तारीख 14-3-1984 के अनुमरण में और इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त स्थापन को 31-3-1987 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए जिसमें 30-3-1990 भी सम्मिलित है, उक्त स्कीम के सभी उपबन्धों के प्रवर्तन से छूट देती है ।

अनुसूची

1. उक्त स्थापन के संबंध में नियोजन प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, तमिलनाडु को ऐसी विवरणियां भेजेगा और ऐसे लेखा रखेगा तथा निरीक्षण के लिए ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर निदिष्ट करे ।

2. नियोजक, ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रचारों का प्रत्येक मास की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के भीतर सन्दाय करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (3-क) के खंड (क) के अधीन समय-समय पर निदिष्ट करे ।

3. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के प्रशासन में, जिसके अंतर्गत लेखाओं का रखा जाना विवरणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना, बीमा स्कीम प्रीमियम का सन्दाय, लेखाओं का अंतरण, निरीक्षण प्रचारों का सन्दाय आदि भी हैं, होने वाले सभी व्ययों का वहन नियोजक द्वारा किया जाएगा ।

4. नियोजक, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यथा अनुमोदित सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के नियमों की एक प्रति, और जब कभी उनमें संशोधन किया जाए तब उस संशोधन की प्रति तथा कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या की भाषा में उसकी मुख्य बातों का अनुवाद, स्थापन के सूचना-पट्ट पर प्रदर्शित करेगा ।

5. यदि कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का या उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त किसी स्थापन की भविष्य निधि का पहले ही सदस्य है, उसके स्थापन में नियोजित किया जाना है तो नियोजक सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के सदस्य के रूप में उसका नाम तुरन्त दर्ज करेगा और उसकी बाबत आवश्यक प्रीमियम भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम को सन्दाय करेगा ।

6. यदि सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदे बढ़ाये जाते हैं तो, नियोजक उक्त स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदों से समुचित रूप से बढ़ाई की जाने की व्यवस्था करेगा जिस से कि कर्मचारियों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन उपलब्ध

SCHEDULE

फायदे उस फायदों में अधिक अनुकूल हों, जो उस स्कीम के अधीन अनुमेय हैं।

7. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम में किसी बात के होते हुए भी, यदि किसी कर्मचारी को मृत्यु के बाद स्कीम के अधीन मृत्यु रकम उस रकम से कम है जो कर्मचारी को उस दशा में मृत्यु होती जब वह उस स्कीम के अधीन होता था, नियोजक कर्मचारी के विधिक वारिस/नामनिर्देशितों को प्रतिकार के रूप में दोस्त रकम के अंतर के बराबर रकम का सन्दाय करेगा।

8. सामूहिक स्कीम के उपबन्धों में कोई भी संशोधन, प्रादेशिक श्रवण निधि आयुक्त तमिलनाडु के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना नहीं किया जाएगा और उहां किसी संशोधन से कर्मचारियों के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना हो वहां, प्रादेशिक श्रवण निधि आयुक्त अपना अनुमोदन देने में पूर्व कर्मचारियों को अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करने का सुनिश्चय अवसर देगा।

9. यदि किसी कारणवश, स्थापन के कर्मचारी, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की उस सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के, जिसे स्थापन पहले अपना चुका है, शामिल नहीं रह जाते हैं, या इस स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों का प्राप्ति होने वाले फायदे किसी रीति से कम हो जाते हैं, तो यह छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

10. यदि किसी कारणवश, नियोजक भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा नियुक्त तारीख के भीतर प्रीमियम का सन्दाय करने में प्रसक्त रहता है, और पॉलिसी को व्ययपत हो जाने दिया जाता है तो छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

11. नियोजक द्वारा प्रीमियम के सन्दाय में किए गए किसी अतिक्रम के, दशा में, उस मृत सदस्यों के नामनिर्देशितों या विधिक वारिसों का जांचि या, छूट न दी गई होती तो उस स्कीम के अंतर्गत हों, बीमा फायदों के सन्दाय का उत्तरदायित्व नियोजक पर होगा।

12. इस स्कीम के अधीन प्राप्त होने वाले किसी रकम को मृत्यु होने पर भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, कामांकुत रीति के हकदार नामनिर्देशित/विधिक वारिसों को उस रकम का सन्दाय तत्काल से और प्रत्येक दशा में हर प्रकार से पूर्ण दावे की प्राप्ति के एक मास के भीतर पूर्ण करेगा।

[संख्या एन-35014/12/84-वी एफ. -2/(एम एस-2)]

S.O. 556.—Whereas Messrs. Ahura Welding Electrode Manufacturers Limited, S.F. 139 & 144/3, Thrunalayam Palayam, Coimbatore-Palghat Road, Coimbatore-641105 (IN/9488) (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) hereinafter referred to as the said Act).

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are, without making any separate contribution or payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the nature of life insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the said Act and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, S.O. 1110 dated the 14-3-1984 and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government hereby exempts the establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme for a further period of three years with effect from 31-3-1987 upto and inclusive of the 30-3-1990,

1563 GI/86—7

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Tamil Nadu and maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspection as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of section 17 of the said Act within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishment, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as and when amended, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language or the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment exempted under the said Act, is employed in his establishment, the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of a employee the amount payable under this scheme be less than the amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme, the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Tamil Nadu and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason, the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium etc. within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default, if any made by the employer in payment of premium the responsibility for payment of insurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of sum assured to the nominee or the legal heirs of the deceased member entitled for it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

[No. S. 35014/12/84-PF-II (SS-II)]

श्री श्री 557- मैरर्स श्री शक्ति टेक्स्टाइल्स लि., पो. वाक्क
नं. 56, पोलाची-642001 (टी. एन/1167) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात्
उक्त स्थापन कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध
अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त
अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (2क) के अधीन छूट
दिए जाने के लिए आवेदन किया है;

श्रीर केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त स्थापन के
कर्मचारी किसी पृथक अभिदाय या प्रीमियम का संदाय किए बिना ही,
भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की जीवन बीमा स्कीम की सामूहिक बीमा
स्कीम के अधीन जीवन बीमा के रूप में जो फायदा उठा रहे हैं वे ऐसे
कर्मचारियों को उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हैं जो उन्हें कर्मचारी निता
सहबद्ध बीमा स्कीम, 1976 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा
गया है) के अधीन अनुभूत हैं;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा
(2क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के
श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 911 तारीख 5-3-1984
के अनुसरण में और इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अधीन
रहते हुए उक्त स्थापन को, 17-3-1987 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि
के लिए जिसमें 16-3-1990 भी सम्मिलित है, उक्त स्कीम के सभी
उपबंधों के प्रवर्तन से छूट देती है।

अनुसूची

1. उक्त स्थापन के संबंध में नियोजन प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त
तमिलनाडु की ऐसी विवरणियां सेजगा और ऐसे लेखे रखेगा तथा निरीक्षण
के लिए ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर
निर्दिष्ट करे।

2. नियोजक, ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रभारों का प्रत्येक मास की शमामति
के 15 दिन के भीतर संदाय करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम
की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (3क) के खंड (क) के अधीन समय-समय पर
निर्दिष्ट करे।

3. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के शासन में, जिसके अंतर्गत लेखाओं का
रखा जाना, विवरणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना बीमा प्रीमियम का संदाय
लेखाओं का अन्तरण, निरीक्षण प्रभारों का संदाय आदि भी है, होने वाले
सभी व्ययों का वहन नियोजक द्वारा किया जाएगा।

4. नियोजक, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यथा अनुसूचित सामूहिक बीमा
स्कीम के नियमों की एक प्रति, और जब कभी उनमें संशोधन किया जाए,
तब उस संशोधन की प्रति तथा कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या की भाषा में
उसकी मुख्य बातों का अनुवाद, स्थापन के सूचना-पट्ट पर प्रदर्शित करेगा।

5. यदि कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का या
उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त किसी स्थापन की भविष्य निधि का
पहले ही सदस्य है, उसके स्थापन में नियोजित किया जाता है तो नियोजक
सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के सदस्य के रूप में उसका नाम तुरन्त दर्ज करेगा
और उसकी बाबत आवश्यक प्रीमियम भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की
संज्ञा करेगा।

6. यदि सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध
फायदे बढ़ाये जाते हैं तो, नियोजक उक्त स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को
उपलब्ध फायदों में समुचित रूप से वृद्धि की जाने की व्यवस्था करेगा
जिससे कि कर्मचारियों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन उपलब्ध
फायदे उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हों, जो उक्त स्कीम के अधीन अनु-
भूत हैं।

7. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम में किसी बात के होते हुए भी, यदि किसी
कर्मचारी की मृत्यु पर के इस स्कीम के अधीन संदेय रकम उस रकम से कम
है जो कर्मचारी को उस दशा में संदेय होती जब वह उक्त स्कीम के अधीन

होता तो, नियोजक कर्मचारी के विधिक वारिस/नामनिर्देशितों को प्रतिफल
के रूप में दोनों रकमों के अंतर के बराबर रकम का संदाय करेगा।

8. सामूहिक स्कीम के उपबंधों में कोई भी संशोधन, प्रादेशिक
भविष्य निधि आयुक्त तमिलनाडु के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना नहीं किया
जाएगा और जहां किसी संशोधन से कर्मचारियों के हित पर प्रतिकूल
प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना हो वहां, प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, अपना
अनुमोदन देने से पूर्व कर्मचारियों को अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करने का
युक्तियुक्त अवसर देगा।

9. यदि किसी कारणवश, स्थापन के कर्मचारी, भारतीय जीवन बीमा
निगम की उस सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के, जिसे स्थापन पहले अपना चुका
है, अधीन नहीं रह जाते हैं, या इस स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त
होने वाले फायदे किसी रति से कम हो जाते हैं, तो यह छूट रद्द की जा
सकती है।

10. यदि किसी कारणवश नियोजक भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा
नियत तारीख के भीतर प्रीमियम का संदाय करने में अपफल रहता है, और
पालिसी को व्यपगत हो जाने दिया जाता है तो छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

11. नियोजक द्वारा प्रीमियम के संदाय में किए गए किसी व्यापक्रम
की दशा में, उन मृत सदस्यों के नामनिर्देशितों या विधिक वारिसों को जो
यदि यह छूट, न दी गई होती तो उक्त स्कीम के अंतर्गत होते, बीमा
फायदों के संदाय का उत्तरदायित्व नियोजक पर होगा।

12. इस स्कीम के अधीन आने वाले किसी सदस्य की मृत्यु होने पर
भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, बीमाजत राशि के हकदार नामनिर्देशितों/विधिक
वारिसों को उन राशि का संदाय तत्पश्चात् से और प्रत्येक दशा में हर
प्रकार के पूर्ण दावे की प्राप्ति के एक मास के भीतर सुनिश्चित करेगा।

[संख्या एन. 35014/30/84-टी. एन. 2/(एन. एस. 2)]

S.O. 557.—Whereas Messrs. Sri Sakthi Textiles Limited, P.B. No. 36, Pollachi-642001 (TN/1167) (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act).

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are, without making any separate contribution or payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the nature of life insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the said Act and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, S.O. 911 dated the 5th March, 1984 and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme for a further period of three years with effect from 17-3-1987 upto and inclusive of the 16-3-1990.

SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Tamil Nadu and maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspection as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of section 17 of the said Act within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishments, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as when amended, along with a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language of the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment exempted under the said Act, is employed in his establishment, the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this scheme be less than the amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme, the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Tamil Nadu and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason, the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium etc. within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default, if any made by the employer in payment of premium the responsibility for payment of assurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of sum assured to the nominee or the legal heirs of the deceased member entitled for it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

[No. S. 35014/30/84-PF-II(SS-II)]

का. आ. 548:—मैसर्स इंडियन पेट्रोकेमिकल्स कारपोरेशन लि., डाकखाना पेट्रोकेमिकल्स बरोदा-341341 (जी. जे. 5256) (जिसे इसमें इसमें पश्चात् उक्त स्थापन कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के अधीन छूट दिए जाने के लिए आवेदन किया है :

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त स्थापन के कर्मचारी किसी पृथक अधिदाय या प्रीमियम का संदाय किए बिना ही

भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की जीवन बीमा स्कीम को सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन जीवन बीमा के रूप में जो फायदा उठा रहे हैं वे ऐसे कर्मचारियों को उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल है जो उक्त कर्मचारी निगम सहबद्ध बीमा स्कीम, 1976 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधीन अनुभूत हैं ;

धतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के अम संवालय के अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 2798 तारीख 13-7-1982 के अनुमरण में और इसमें उगावद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट जतों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त स्थापन को, 31-7-1985 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए जिसमें 30-7-1988 भी सम्मिलित है, उक्त स्कीम के सभी उगावद्धों के प्रवर्तन से छूट देती है ।

अनुसूची

1. उक्त स्थापन के सम्बन्ध में नियोजन प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त गुजरात को ऐसी विवरणियां भेजना और ऐसे जे.आ. रखना उक्त निरीक्षण के लिए ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार मन्त्रालय पर निर्दिष्ट करे ।

2. नियोजक, ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रसारों का प्रत्येक मास का समाप्ति के 15 दिन के भीतर संदाय करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (3क) के खण्ड (क) के प्रयोजन मन्त्रालय पर निर्दिष्ट करे ।

3. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के प्रशासन में, जिसके प्रस्ताव देनाओं का रखा जाना, विवरणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाता, बीमा प्रीमियम का संदाय, लेखाओं का अन्तर्गण, निरीक्षण प्रसारों का संदाय आदि जो है, हावे जाने सभी व्ययों का वहन नियोजक द्वारा किया जाएगा ।

4. नियोजक, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यथा अनुमोदित सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के नियमों की एक प्रति, और जब कभी उनमें संशोधन किया जाए, तब उस संशोधन की प्रति तथा कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या की भाषा में उसकी मुख्य बातों का अनुवाद, स्थापन के सूचना पट्ट पर प्रदर्शित करेगा ।

5. यदि कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का या उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त किसी स्थापन की भाविष्य निधि का पहले ही सदस्य है, उसके स्थापन में नियोजित किया जाता है तो नियोजक सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के सदस्य के रूप में उसका नाम तुरन्त दर्ज करेगा और उसकी बाबत आवश्यक प्रीमियम भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम को संदत्त करेगा ।

6. यदि सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों की उपलब्ध फायदे बढ़ाये जाते हैं तो, नियोजक उक्त स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदों में समुचित रूप से वृद्धि की जाने की व्यवस्था करेगा जिस से कि कर्मचारियों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन उपलब्ध फायदे उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हों, जो उक्त स्कीम के अधीन अनुभूत हैं ।

7. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम में किसी बात के होते हुए भी, यदि किसी कर्मचारी की मृत्यु पर इस स्कीम के अधीन संशय रकम उस रकम से कम है जो कर्मचारी को उस दशा में संशय होती जब वह उक्त स्कीम के अधीन होता तो, नियोजक कर्मचारी के विधिक वारिस/नामनिर्देशितों का प्रतिफल के रूप में दोनों रकमों के अन्तर के बराबर रकम का संशय करेगा ।

8. सामूहिक स्कीम के उपबन्धों में कोई भी संशोधन, प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त गुजरात के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना नहीं किया जाएगा और जहां किसी संशोधन से कर्मचारियों के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना हो वहां, प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, अपना अनुमोदन देने से पूर्व कर्मचारियों को अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करने का सुक्तिपुक्त अवसर देगा ।

9. यदि किसी कारणवश, स्थापन के कर्मचारी भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम की उस गारंटीक बीमा स्कीम के, जिन स्थापन पहले प्रस्तावित हुआ है, अन्तर्गत नहीं रह जाते हैं, या इस स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाले फायदे किसी रीति से कम हो जाते हैं, तो यह छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

10. यदि किसी कारणवश, नियोजक भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम द्वारा नियततारीख के भीतर प्रीमियम का संदाय करने में असमर्थ रहता है, तो वह तालिफ़ी को व्ययगत हो जाने दिया जाता है तो छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

11. नियोजक द्वारा प्रीमियम के संदाय में किए गए किसी व्यक्ति की दशा में, उन मृत सदस्यों के नामनिर्देशितों या विधिक वारिसों को भी यदि वही छूट पड़ी गई हो तो उस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत होता, बीमा फायदों के संदाय का उत्तरदायित्व नियोजक पर होगा।

12. इस स्कीम के अधीन आने वाले किसी सदस्य की मृत्यु होने पर भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम, बीमाकृत राशि के हकदार नामनिर्देशित/विधिक वारिसों को उस राशि का संदाय स्कीम से आर प्रत्येक दशा में हर प्रकार से पूर्ण दावे का प्राप्ति के एक मास के अन्तर में पूर्णित करेगा।

[सं. एस.-35014/13/87 (एस. एस. 2)]

S.O. 558.—Whereas Messrs. Indian Petro Chemicals Corporation Limited, P.O. Petrochemicals, Baroda-391346 (GJ5256) (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) hereinafter referred to as the said Act).

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are, without making any separate contribution or payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the nature of life insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the said Act and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, S.O. 2798 dated the 13th July, 1982 and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme for a further period of three years with effect from 31-7-1983 upto and inclusive of the 30-7-1988,

SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Gujarat and maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspection as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of section 17 of the said Act within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishments, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as when amended, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language of the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment exempted under the said Act, is employed in his establishment, the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this scheme be less than the amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme, the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Gujarat and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason, the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium etc. within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default, if any made by the employer in payment of premium the responsibility for payment of assurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of sum assured to the nominee or the legal heirs of the deceased member entitled for it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

[No. S. 35014/13/87-(SS-II)]

सई दिन्की, 10 फरवरी, 1987

का. प्रा. 559—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा नियम ने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 8 के खण्ड (ग) के उप खण्ड (ii) के अनुसरण में श्री बी. बी. महारजे और प्रो. बी. बी. कामरा को कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा नियम की स्थायी समिति के सदस्य के रूप में निर्वाचित किया है;

अतः प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 8 के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. प्रा. 5290, दिनांक 4 नवम्बर, 1985 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, "कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा नियम द्वारा धारा 8 के खण्ड (ग) के उप खण्ड (ii) के अधीन निर्वाचित "शीर्षक के नीचे

सू. 9 और 10 के सामने की प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात्—

“9. श्री वी. बी. महात्मे, कार्यवाहक सचिव,
इम्प्लायर्स फेडरेशन ऑफ इण्डिया,
आर्मी एण्ड नेवी बिल्डिंग, 148, महात्मा गांधी रोड,
बम्बई-400023.

10. प्रा. वी. बी. कामथ,
हिरा महल,
171, शिवाजी पार्क,
कमरा नम्बर 5,
बम्बई-400016.”

[संख्या यू. 16012/1/87 एम. एम. 1]

New Delhi, the 10th February, 1987

S.O. 559.—Whereas the Employees' State Insurance Corporation has, in pursuance of sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of section 8 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) elected Shri V. B. Mahatme and Prof. V. B. Kamath as members of the Standing Committee of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 8 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.O. 5290, dated the 4th November, 1985, namely :—

In the said notification under the heading “Elected by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation under sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of section 8”; for Serial Number 9 and 10 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial numbers and the entries shall be substituted, namely :—

“9. Shri V. B. Mahatme,
Acting Secretary,
Employers' Federation of India,
Army and Navy Building,
148-Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Bombay-400023.

10. Prof. V. B. Kamath,
Hira Mahal,
171, Shivaji Park,
Room No. 5,
Bombay-400016.”

[No. U-16012/1/87-SS.I]

New Delhi, the 11th February, 1987

CORRIGENDUM

S.O. 560.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.O. No. 2960 dated the 23rd August, 1986, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 23rd August, 1986, in line 2 for the word ‘Mills’ read ‘Milk’.

[No. S-35014(95)/83PF.II(SS.II)]

का. आ. 561.—केंद्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 7 के पैरा (1) के साथ पठित धारा 5 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि स्कीम, 1952 का प्रायः और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात्—

- (1) इस स्कीम का नाम कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि (संशोधन) स्कीम, 1987 है।
- (2) यह जनवरी, 1987 के पहले दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई मानी जाएगी।

2. कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि स्कीम, 1952 में पैरा 69 के उपपैरा (3) में खण्ड (iv) को छड़ दिया जाएगा।

[संख्या आर-11025/47/86 एम. एम.-2]

पाद टिप्पण : पैरा 69 का नि. प्रा. 2706, तारीख 17-8-1957 द्वारा अन्तःस्थापित किया गया था, तत्पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं द्वारा संशोधित किया गया है :—

- (1) सा. का. नि. 1044, तारीख 23-10-1958
- (2) सा. का. नि. 1501, तारीख 6-11-1962
- (3) सा. का. नि. 350, तारीख 26-2-1966
- (4) सा. का. नि. 63, तारीख 9-1-1973
- (5) सा. का. नि. 341, तारीख 18-3-1974
- (6) सा. का. नि. 1184, तारीख 16-10-74
- (7) सा. का. नि. 1457, तारीख 16-11-78
- (8) सा. का. नि. 196 (अ), तारीख 27-8-1981

S.O. 561.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 read with sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, namely :—

1. (1) This scheme may be called the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 1987;

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of January, 1987.

2. In the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, in paragraph 69, in sub-paragraph (3), clause (iv) shall be omitted.

[No. R-11025/47/86-SS.II]

Foot Note :—Paragraph 69, which was inserted vide SRO 2706 dated 17-8-57, was subsequently amended vide :—

- (1) GSR 1044 dated 23-10-58.
- (2) GSR 1501 dated 6-11-62.
- (3) GSR 350 dated 26-2-66.
- (4) GSR 63 dated 9-1-73.
- (5) GSR 341 dated 18-3-74.
- (6) GSR 1184 dated 16-10-74.
- (7) GSR 1457 dated 16-11-78.
- (8) GSR 496 (E) dated 27-3-81.

नई दिल्ली, 13 फरवरी, 1987

का. आ. 562.—केंद्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि निम्नलिखित स्थापन में सम्बन्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सन्नत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध सम्बन्धित स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिये :—

1. मैसर्स सचिता प्रिन्स लिमिटेड विवेक
2. मैसर्स दा काफी बॉर्ड एक्सप्लेन विन, गैलनटाडी, पोस्ट आफिस आपनर क्रम्बा-45
3. मैसर्स रबर वॉरे लिमिटेड नर्मदा, यमीकाल ताकीपाखा तालुक, कोल्हूर क्रम्बा-1
4. मैसर्स बाफरा इन्टरप्राइजिज 11/45, दासुलतम रोड, कोचीन-2
5. मैसर्स कोका एक्सपीट कारपोरेशन, 7/42, एम्पू टाउन, कोचीन-2

6. टी. टी. टाईम्स प्रिंटर एंड प्रोडर्स (वाया) त्रिवन्रम कम्पनी
 7. मैसर्स कृष्णाक्ष फोटोकेशन, अनाल बिल्डिंग, वनजी रोड, अरनाकुलम, कोचीन-18
 8. मैसर्स दरमेश स्प्राइस फकीशन एजेंट्स, 7/39, एम्. टाउन, कोचीन-2
 9. मैसर्स जनरल मार्केटिंग कम्पनी, राधाभवन, 35/2004, अलावत ब्राम रोड, रविपुरम पोस्ट ऑफिस, अरनाकुलम, कोचीन-16
 10. मैसर्स साऊथ ट्रावन्कोर डिस्टिलेरिस एण्ड एलाइड प्रोडक्ट्स, नवटी-नकारा नाल्लुक, त्रिवन्रम
 11. मैसर्स आधुनिक रिमर्स एण्ड कन्सल्टेन्सी सर्विस, श्री धनवन्त्री मातम बिल्डिंग, त्रिवन्रम
 12. मैसर्स गर्बनिंग योश, कोचीन स्टीमर वाचमैन स्कॉम केथर ऑफ कोचीन स्टीमर एजेंट्स एसोसिएशन इन्द्रागंधी रोड डक्यू आइसलैंड, कोचीन-9
 13. मैसर्स चन्द्रकान्त एण्ड ब्रदर्स, 7/726, राहसलम रोड, कोचीन-2
- और इसकी 8/201 एम्प्लॉय स्टेट्स राइट, कोचीन-1 स्थित शाखा अतः के द्वारा सरकार उन लोगों को जो 1 की उपधारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उस अधिनियम के उपबंध उक्त स्थापनों को लागू करती है।

[संख्या एस-35019(1)/87-एस.एस.-2]

New Delhi, the 13th February, 1987

S.O. 562.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employers and the majority of employees in relation to the following establishments have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to their respective establishments, namely :—

1. M/s. Saritha Printers, Chirayinkal, Trivandrum.
2. M/s. The Coffee Board Extension Wing, Mannan-toddy P.O. Wyned District-45.
3. M/s. Rubber Board, Regional Nursery, Ulikkal, Taliparamba Taluk, Cannanore District.
4. M/s. Bafna Enterprises, VIII/145, Darussalam Road, Cochin-2.
5. M/s. Cocoa Export Corporation, 7/42-A, Jew Town, Cochin-2.
6. M/s. Rose Tiles, Thalare, Post Office Ollur (Via) Trichur District.
7. M/s. Incons Fabricators, Anpal Buildings, Banerjee Road, Ernakulam, Cochin-18.
8. M/s. Dharmesh Spices, Commission Agents, 7-39/A, Jew Town, Cochin-2.
9. M/s. General Marketing Company, Radha Bhawan, XXXV/2004, Alappat Cross Road, Ravipuram, P.O. Ernakulam, Cochin-16.
10. M/s. South Travancore Distilleries and Allied Products, Nayyattinkara Taluk, Trivandrum.
11. M/s. Ayurvedic Research and Consultancy Service, Sri Dhanwantri Matam Building, Trivandrum-1.
12. M/s. Governing Body, Cochin Steamer Watchmen's Scheme, C/o Cochin Steamer Agents Association, Indra Gandhi Road, W/Island, Cochin-9.
13. M/s. Chandrakant and Brothers, 7/726, Darussalam Road, Cochin-2, including its branch at 8/201, Empress Hotel Road, Calicut-1.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the above mentioned establishments.

[S. 35019(1)/87-SS-II]

का.प्र. 563:—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 मार्च, 1987 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (धारा 44 और 45 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) और अध्याय 5 और 6 [धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र में प्रवृत्त होंगे। अर्थात् :—

“जिला मद्बूबनगर में कोथूर राजस्व मण्डल के अधीन थोम्मापुर तथा केथूर राजस्व ग्रामों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले थोम्मापुर, कोथूर, नन्दिगम, टी.ए. कोथूर, नन्दिगम तथा थोम्मापुर क्षेत्र।”

[संख्या एस-38013/4/87-एस.एस.-1]

S.O. 563.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st March, 1987 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI [except sub-section (1) of section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following area, in the State of Andhra Pradesh, namely :—

“The areas of Thimmapur, Kothur, IDA Kothur, Nandigam and Teagapur within the revenue villages of Thimmapur and Kothur under Kothur revenue mandal in Mahaboobnagar District.”

[No. S-38013/4/87-SS-I]

का.प्र. 564:—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 मार्च, 1987 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (धारा 44 और 45 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) और अध्याय 5 और 6 [धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र में प्रवृत्त होंगे। अर्थात् :—

“जिला पूर्वी गोदावरी में कदियाम राजस्व मण्डल के अधीन कदोया-गुलुका के राजस्व ग्राम में आने वाले क्षेत्र।”

[संख्या एस-38013/5/87-एस.एस.-1]

S.O. 564.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st March, 1987 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI [except sub-section (1) of section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh, namely :—

“The area within the revenue village of Kadiapulanka under Kadiam revenue Mandal in East Godavari District.”

[No. S-38013/5/87-SS-I]

का.प्र. 565:—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 मार्च, 1987 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (धारा 44 और 45 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) और अध्याय 5 और 6 [धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78,

79 और 81 के विचार जो पहले ही प्रदत्त की जा चुकी हैं के उपर्युक्त कानून के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र में प्रदत्त होंगे, अर्थात्—

"ताम्रक तथा जिला नासपुर में पटवारी हल्का संख्या 16 के राजस्व ग्राम सौमेश के राजस्व सर्वेक्षण संख्या 209, 220, 220/2226, 221, 222 और 223 के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र।"

[संख्या एम-38013/6/87-एम.एम-1]

ए.के. भट्टराई, सचिव

S.O. 565.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st March, 1987 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI (except sub-section (1) of section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Maharashtra, namely:—

"The area comprised within the Revenue village of Yerkheda in Revenue Survey No. 209, 220, 220/2226, 221, 222 and 223 of Patwari Halka No. 16 Taluka and District Nagpur."

[No. S-38013/6/87-SS-I]

A. K. BHATTARAI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 1987

का. आ. 566.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोगों के लिए, प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के अनुसरण में, अधिसूचित करती है कि अधिष्ठाता संप्रदाय, उप क्षेत्रीय आयुक्त एन.के.एम. (कोचीन) केन्द्र, जो धर्म संवाचन के प्रदीप्त व्यापारी निष्ठा है, के कार्यवाहियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यवाहक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है।

[ई. 11011/2/86—एम.एम-III]

आई. आर. खुराना, श्रम और नियोजन सलाहकार

New Delhi, the 9th February, 1987

S.O. 566.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Languages for Official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies that the Employees of the President Fund Organisation Sub-Regional Office, Ernakulam (Cochin), Kerala, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Labour, have acquired working knowledge of Hindi.

[E. 11011/2/86-S.S.III]

I. R. KHURANA, Labour and Employment Adviser

नई दिल्ली, 12 फरवरी, 1987

का.आ. 567.—सम्प्रदाय अधिनियम, 1983 (1983 का 31) की भाग 15 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री आर. रामचन्द्र रामसुत (अधिक) रामसुत रामसुत आफ इंडिया दबई (सम्प्रदाय अरब अधीनस्थ) की सक्षम प्राधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते तथा उन नियोजकों जो उस देश में रोजगार के लिये निम्न भारतीय नागरिकों की शर्तों के परीक्षणार्थ स्वार्थीय नागरिक नहीं हैं जो परामर्श जारी करने के लिये अधिकृत करती है।

[फाइल संख्या-22020/1/86-उपधारा-II]

ए.के. तंडन, उपसहाय सहाय सक्षम तथा संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th February, 1987

S.O. 567.—In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 15 of the Emigration Act, 1983 (31 of 1983), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri R.

Ramachandra, Consul (Economic), Consulate General of India, Dubai (U.A.E.) to exercise the powers of Competent Authority and to issue permits to the employers who are not citizens of India for the purpose of recruiting any citizen of India for Employment in that country.

[File No. A-22020/1/86-Emig. II]

A. K. TANDON, Protector General of Emigrants and Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 1987

का. आ. 568.—आयोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार देना बैंक के प्रबंधन में सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच अनुसंध में निश्चित औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की 6/2/87 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 16th February, 1987

S.O. 568.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal Hyderabad as shown in Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Dena Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 6th February, 1987.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL)
AT HYDERABAD

Industrial Dispute No. 44 of 1985

BETWEEN

The workmen of Dena Bank, Madras.

AND

The Management of Dena Bank, Madras.

APPEARANCES:

Shri A. K. Jayaprakash Rao, Counsel for the workmen.

Sarvasri B. K. Seshu and M. Narahari, Counsel for the Management.

AWARD.

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-12012/139/83-D.II(A) dated 12-6-1985 referred the following dispute under Section 10(1)(d) and 10(2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the employers in relation to the management of Dena Bank and their workman to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of Dena Bank, Madras in relation to their Dharmaram Branch in awarding the punishment of withdrawal of special allowance with effect from 2-7-77 and discharge from service with effect from 2-7-79 to Shri M. Narasinga Rao, Typist-cum-Clerk is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

This reference was registered as Industrial Dispute No. 44 of 1985 and notices were issued to the parties.

2. The workmen filed a claims statement stating that the order of discharge from service w.e.f. 2-7-1979 is not justified and he was not given fair and reasonable opportunity to conduct the enquiry. It is also contended that the Management were imposing the punishment did not take into consideration the past conduct and also the gravity of the punishment. It is his case that the action of the Respondent-Management is arbitrary and discriminatory. He pointed out that the order of discharge and withdrawal of special allowance payable to the workmen amounted to imposition of double punishment. Finally it is contended that the said punishment of discharge is shockingly disproportionate to the offences committed by M. Narasinga Rao. Therefore it is requested that the order of discharge be set aside and to direct the Respondent-Management to rein-

state him into service with full back wages and other attendant benefits.

3. The Management denied the allegations and contended that they gave reasonable opportunity while conducting the enquiry. It is also pointed out that the order of punishment clearly revealed that the past conduct of the Petitioner had been considered and the gravity of the misconduct was also taken into consideration while awarding the punishment. It is denied that there is any double punishment to the Petitioner-workman as contended by the Petitioner. According to the Management he is awarded the punishment of discharge in view of the dishonesty which is a very serious misconduct and therefore it is contended that the punishment imposed on the Petitioner-workman is fully justified and proper in the circumstances of the case.

4. The Management counsel wanted a finding to be given on 16-8-1986 whether the domestic enquiry conducted by the Management is fair or not and Exs. M1 to M7 were marked by consent. Both sides did not adduce any oral evidence. After hearing both counsels at length this Tribunal had occasion to pass an order dated 21-10-1986 holding that in the domestic enquiry the Petitioner was given fair and reasonable opportunity by observing the principles of natural justice.

5. Thereafterwards the matter was adjourned from time to time and finally regarding the legality of quantum of sentence, the Counsels argued at length. During the course of arguments the Workers Counsel Sri A. K. Prakash Rao filed Exs. W1 and W2 by consent and reported that he had no documents or further evidence.

6. Now the admitted facts are, the Petitioner-Workman was appointed as Typist-cum-Clerk on 26-11-1975 in Dena Bank and he was discharged from service ultimately with effect from 2-7-1979. There is no dispute that he was promoted as Chief Cashier on 20th September, 1976, and he was getting a special pay of Rs. 75.00 when he was discharging duties of Chief Cashier. While so he was issued a charge memo as per Ex. M1 dated 3-1-1978. There were two charges—one is that a fraud of Rs. 800.00 was committed by him at Dharmaram Branch when he was working as Typist-cum-Clerk and that a cheque of Rs. 2,000.00 pertaining to S.B. No. 232 which was passed for payment was removed by him and was entered for payment again on 28-6-1977 and there afterwards he brought back the said amount from his house on 1-7-1977 and throw the same behind the wooden box to get over the wilful damage to the property of the Bank. So he was charge sheeted for wilful damage to the property of the Bank and its customers and secondly for doing such an act prejudicial to the interest of the Bank and gross negligence involving in bank service laws. The explanation given by him is as per Exs. M3 and M4. He confessed that the figures in the cheques and in the scrolls and token book and other relevant records were all altered by him. According to him he was not able to liquidate the debts and he was inclined to take money by altering the figure 100.00 to Rs. 900.00 in the last business hours on 25-5-1977 and altered the figure in his scroll and also the scroll of the officers. According to him he did it due to financial debt and he was suffering with mental agony and was unable to repay his heavy commitments created before joining the bank and his ancestral property which was mortgaged in Hyderabad could not be released as the loan was not repaid within the stipulated time and the money lender threatened him to confiscate and auction the money lender threatened him to confiscate and auction holder Sri Nicolas complained that the fraud was detected on 29-6-1977 he was very much upset and therefore brought the cash of Rs. 2,000.00 on 1-7-1977 from his house and threw the same behind the wooden box. He agreed to reimburse the amount of Rs. 800.00 taken out by him from account S.B. No. 1095. Finally he mentioned that due to heavy financial debts he committed a mistake and requested that he should be pardoned as he is coming from a very poor family. He mentioned fervently that he is appearing to the goodness of the Management to accept his unconditional regrets and to condone his mistake for which act of kindness he expressed himself be ever grateful. He also mentioned in Ex. M4 that he was coming from poor

Scheduled Caste family with very meagre income and he has three children and aged parents and he is only supporting them and therefore he sought for mercy and assured that in future he would not be doing anything which would harm the institution from his work. He wanted that on humanitarian grounds that he should be pardoned. The Management also noted that the Presenting Officer had no objection for admission of this mercy letter in view of the fact that he conforms the previous confessional letters given by him. So the Enquiry Officer held him guilty stating all these circumstances on the charges. Now Ex. M7 is the final order passed on the findings of the Enquiry Officer dated 22-6-1979. The defence representative pointed out that the Bank had already given punishment by withdrawing the cash allowance and it was decided in Sri Stanley Prabhakar's case by the Board that two punishment cannot be imposed and that in view of this decision of the Board and looking into the family circumstances the Bank may punish him by defeating two increments. The Personnel Manager observed in Ex. M7 that he had gone through this matter in detail and carefully considered the enquiry report and findings and submissions made by M. Narasinga Rao regarding the quantum of punishment and having considered further that this is the first offence in his career he passed the following order:—"Sri M. Narasinga Rao hereby discharged without notice from the service of the Bank with immediate effect so that he will be entitled to his usual retirement benefits."

7. In the claims statement it is mentioned by the Petitioner-workman that the Management gave him false hopes that if he gave such letters of guilt he would be continued in service like that all other employees namely B. P. Singh, Clerk of Patna Branch, Stanley Prabhakar of Goa Branch and S. R. Patel, Accountant of Nampally Branch who was fraudulently committed serious misconduct and that the petitioner submitted an application accepting the guilt hoping that he will be dealt with as the others were dealt in similar circumstances. It is also mentioned in the claims statement in para 7 that the Management promised that he will be continued in service with minor punishments imposed just as on other employees whose names are cited above. The Management in its counter in para 8 denied that such petitions of accepting guilt under Exs. M3 and M4 were obtained under duress with false hopes and promises. But the learned counsel for the Petitioner-workman pointed out that though the Management denied that they gave any promises to him, the averment that the three persons mentioned by him were given lesser punishment for serious and fraudulent misconducts was not denied and therefore it is contended by Sri A. K. Jayaprakash Rao that it amounted to discrimination which is open and clear. In the instant case he also pointed out that the petitioner had already refunded all the said money as found in the charge sheet and the circumstances under which he was promoted to have mental pressure and to commit such offences and therefore he vehemently contended that the punishment of discharge did not commensurate with this alleged misconduct. He relied upon the decision reported in Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd. v. P. Damodara Menon (1981 1 & IC page 233). In that a contention raised by the Management that they lost their faith in the workman who was functioning as a cashier as the job of a cashier is one which requires trust and to reinstate him as a cashier is not in the interest of the industrial harmony. The High Court held that in the said cases as per the evidence on record the Management had no reasonable cause to lose faith in their employee in the said case the amount lost as a result of mistaken disbursement was no more than a pittance the identity cards were found by the Tribunal to be absolutely insufficient for proper identification. Thus the Tribunal held it cannot be reasonably stated that the Management had sufficient cause to lose faith in the employee. The High Court observed therefore that when the workman had put in 16 years of service with an impeccable record of service except for the unfortunate charges and the findings thereon by the enquiry officer which were rightly set aside by the Tribunal. In the said circumstances the challenge against the impugned order failed. At any rate this has no application to the facts. First of all it is not a mistaken identity or an un-scientific method where the mismanagement or fraudulent act can be likely to be looked upon.

It is a clear case of fraud where the amounts were drawn and the scrolls were corrected and when detected. He found that there was no alternative except to replacement the amount and then sought for mercy. So Exs. M3 and M4 would show that it is only after detection when a charge sheet was given he sought for mercy and his long service of four years by itself will not be a ground to say that he had an impeccable record of service. Therefore this judgment relied upon the workmen counsel did not directly apply to the facts of this case. He also relied upon the decision reported in *Shankar Dass v. Union of India & Anr.* [1985 (11) page 184]. In that case a Clerk employed in Delhi Milk Supply Scheme was prosecuted for the offence of breach of trust. The employee repaid the amount and pleaded guilty before the Criminal Court. Based on such plea employee was convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. However, the employee was released under Section 4 of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. On the basis of conviction the employee was removed from service. The order of dismissal was unsuccessfully challenged by the employee by filing a suit. The Appeal filed by the employee was also dismissed. The High Court allowed the contention that by reason of the provision contained in Section 12 of the Probation of Offenders Act, employee cannot be dismissed from service. Disagreeing with the view taken by the High Court held that the order of dismissal from service consequent upon conviction by Criminal Court is not a disqualification within the meaning of Section 12. It only applies to cases where statutes provide that persons who are convicted for certain offences shall incur certain disqualifications. In the said circumstance, the Supreme Court held on facts the punishment of dismissal imposed on the Government servant is whimsical and the same has to be set aside since the Government servant acted under force of adverse circumstances when he committed the offence of breach of trust. The Magistrate while passing the judgment before the Amendment of Section 235 C.P.C. considered the adverse circumstances of the victim that his son died in February, 1962 which was followed by another misfortune that his wife fell down from an upper storey and was seriously injured; it was then the turn of his daughter who fell seriously ill and that illness lasted for eight months were taken into consideration and the Magistrate observed that misfortune dogged the accused for about a year and it seems that it was under the force of adverse circumstances that he held back the money in question and that the employee being a middle aged man it was obvious that it was under compelling circumstances that he could not deposit the money in question in time, and he is not a previous convict. Having regard to the circumstances of the case, the Magistrate opined that he should be dealt with under the provision of Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. While considering this aspect the Supreme Court observed under Article 311(2) provision while imposing penalty on a Government servant on the ground of conduct which has lead to his conviction on a criminal charge there is right cast upon the Government to carry it with the duty to act justly and considering the entire case and the facts therein, the Supreme Court held that there was no two opinions namely penalty of dismissal from service imposed upon the appellant is whimsical. First of all, even in this is a case where the petitioner pleaded for mercy and it is also a case where he refunded the entire money as found misappropriated. But he committed this offence on 28-6-1977 and salaries are paid to the employees on 29-6-1977 as it is half yearly closing date the person was acting as Chief Cashier and Chief Cashier is a man of responsibility dealing with cash and when it is discovered he pleads guilty. Moreover the act of misconduct must be seen, a sum of Rs. 100.00 is being corrected as Rs. 900.00 and it is a Nationalised Bank and he corrected the cashier scroll as well as officers scrolls and he corrected the cheque register and cheque entries and token register of figures are changed. Further he removed Rs. 2,000.00 on 28-6-1977 and he rectified it by entering the cheque on 28-6-77 and thus it appears as planned act of dishonesty. The power of the Tribunal to act under Section 11-A of the I.D. Act even after withholding the misconduct with reference to punishment awarded is not disputed. It is laid down in *A.P.S.R.T.C. v. Addl. Labour Court cum Industrial Tribunal* [1984 (1) I.L.J. page 1281] and it is also similarly laid down in *A.P.S.R.T.C. v. Labour Court, Gun-*

tur [1978 (1) I.L.J. page 182] and it is also to the same effect in *Binny Ltd. v. Addl. Labour Court* [1981 (2) I.L.J. page 93] and also to the same effect in *Tika Ram & Sons v. Their workmen* [1960 (1) I.L.J. page 514] when the final order Ex. M7 itself would show that considering the facts of the case and circumstances that being first offence in his career and when three others were admittedly give in lesser punishment which was not denied for fraudulent committed serious misconduct in the same Bank and when the workmen pleaded that he is coming from a poor family having three children and aged parents and that he is only support of his family and their house was mortgaged and he was paying Rs. 100.00 and the money lender threatening him that if loan is not paid within the stipulated time, the property would be confiscated and auctioned and when the said amounts were repaid and when he accepted the guilt and when it is admittedly the first offence in his career having regard to the family circumstances and the mental agony and the suffering from heavy commitments in which he was placed which were also taken into consideration and when similar people like Stanley Prabhakar was given benefit of lenient punishment and in the case of two others also as mentioned in claim statement there was no whisper that they were not given lesser punishments when there is a specific assertion that they were given lesser punishment. I think it is a fit case to interfere under Section 11-A of the I.D. Act, as mentioned in *AIR M.P. Irrigation Karamchari Sangh v. State of Madhya Pradesh* (AIR 1985 S.C. page 60) and in *Ram Avtar Sharma v. State of Haryana* [1985 (11) I.L.J. page 187] as it amounted clear discrimination between similarly placed employees. Thus the Tribunal has power to examine the case of workman whose services has been terminated either by Discharge or Dismissal qualitatively in the matter of nature of enquiry and quantitatively in the matter of adequacy or otherwise of punishment. Thus I think that it is a fit case were the principles laid down in 1985 (11) I.L.J. page 184 also will give weight to the proposition that the right to impose penalty carries with it the duty to act justly and having considered all these aspects as I find that he is discriminated that I hold that the action of the Management of Dena Bank in awarding the punishment of withdrawal of special allowance with effect from 2-7-1977 and discharge from service with effect from 2-7-1979 are not justified but he is entitled to the relief of reinstatement from the date of this Award without backwages having regard to the nature of misconduct.

Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal this the 16th day of January, 1987.

Sd/- Industrial Tribunal

Appendix of Evidence

Witnesses Examined
for the Management:

NIL

Witnesses Examined
for the Workmen:

NIL

Documents marked for the Management by Consent

- Ex. M1—Charge Sheet dt. 3-1-78 issued to M. Narasinga Rao by the Regional Manager, Dena Bank Bangalore.
- Ex. M2—Photostat copy of the letter dt. 30-11-78 addressed by the Defence representative of the workman to the enquiry officer during the Domestic Enquiry conducted by the Management against the workman.
- Ex. M3—Photostat copy of the letter dt. 1-7-77 addressed to the Branch Manager, Dena Bank, Dharmaram by M. Narasing Rao.
- Ex. M4—Photostat copy of the explanation dt. 18-1-78 submitted by M. Narasing Rao to the Regional Manager Dena Bank.
- Ex. M5—Photostat copy of the Proceedings of Domestic enquiry dt. 27-11-78.
- Ex. M6—Photostat copy of the findings of Enquiry Officer.

Ex. M7—Photostat copy of the memorandum of discharge order dt. 22-6-77 issued to M. Narasing Rao, by the Personnel Manager, Dena Bank, Bombay.

Documents marked for the Workmen

Ex. W1 Representation dt. 11-2-83 made by the General Secretary, Dena Bank Employees Union (AP) Hyderabad to the Asstt. Labour Commissioner(C) Hyderabad.

Ex. W2 Minutes of Conciliation Proceedings held on By consent 24-3-83.

Dated 23-1-87

J. VENUGOPALA RAO, Industrial Tribunal

[No. I-12012/139/83-D.II(A)]

का. प्रा. 569.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक के प्रबंधन में सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-2-87 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 569.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Industrial Development Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 5th February, 1987.

BEFORE SHRI G. S. KALRA, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 3/85

In the matter of dispute between:
Shri Ram Dass through The Secretary,
Industrial Development Bank of India Staff Association,
1, Red Cross Road, New Delhi.

Versus

The Deputy General Manager,
Industrial Development Bank of India,
Indian Red Cross Society Building,
1, Red Cross Road, New Delhi.

APPEARANCES :

Shri Ram Dass workman in person.
Shri G. M. Ramamurthy for the Management.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its notification No. L-12012/163/84-D.II(A) dated 2-2-85 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of Industrial Development Bank of India New Delhi in dismissing from service Shri Ram Dass, Driver with effect from 4-5-82 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

2. The salient facts are that the workman joined the service of the respondent on 1st May, 1978 as a Driver. The workman was charge sheeted for various acts of misconduct and domestic enquiry was conducted and the charges against him having been found to be proved was dismissed from service vide order dated 4-5-1982. The workman has challenged the order of his dismissal on the main grounds that he is a Scheduled Caste and Shri G. S. Pande was prejudiced against him on account of caste bias and the Manager in the Administration Department of the bank developed marked hostility towards him which resulted in

false charges being levelled against him. He has further pleaded that the domestic enquiry conducted against him was against the principles of natural justice and he was not given proper opportunity to defend himself and there were material irregularities in the conduct of the proceedings and that the enquiry report is not based on any legal evidence and is based on assumptions and presumptions which are totally contrary to facts. It has also been pleaded that the punishment awarded in relation to the alleged charges is grossly disproportionate and perverse.

3. The Management in its written statement asserted that a fair and proper domestic enquiry was conducted into the charges against the workman and he was given sufficient opportunity to defend himself and that the enquiry was conducted in accordance with the principles of natural justice. The allegations of any vindictiveness on the part of the Management was denied and it was asserted that the order of dismissal is legal, valid and justified.

4. During the course of the proceedings the parties filed a written settlement and their statements were recorded. On behalf of the Management Shri G. M. Ramamurthy made statement that the Management shall revoke the order of dismissal of the workman retrospectively w.e.f. 4th May, 1982 and he will be treated as having resigned from service w.e.f. that date and he will also be paid full wages and allowances for the period 10-2-81 to 4-5-82 less the subsistence allowance already paid. This offer was accepted by the workman.

5. In accordance with the statements of the parties, the order of dismissal of the workman dated 4-5-82 is hereby set aside and the workman shall be deemed to have resigned from service w.e.f. that date and the workman shall be paid full wages and allowances for the period 10-2-81 to 4-5-82 less subsistence allowance paid to him. The reference stands disposed of accordingly.

Further it is ordered that the requisite number of copies of this Award may be forwarded to the Central Government for necessary action at their end.

January 20, 1987.

G. S. KALRA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-12012/163/84-D.II(A)]

का. प्रा. 570.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन में से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण अहमदाबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 4-2-87 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 570.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Central Bank of India and their workmen, which received by the Central Government on the 4th February, 1987.

BEFORE SHRI G. S. BAROT, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
(CENTRAL) AT AHMEDABAD
Reference (ITC) No. 10 of 1981

Adjudication

BETWEEN

Central Bank of India,
Ahmedabad.

AND

Their workmen.

In the matter of retirement—from service in respect of Shri M. R. Barot.

APPEARANCES :

Shri P. S. Chari for Central Bank of India.
Shri T. R. Mishra for the workmen.

AWARD

The Government of India, vide their Ministry of Labour Order No. L-12012/278/80-D.II(A) dated 30-6-1981 constituted an Industrial Tribunal with myself as the Presiding Officer, and referred the following dispute for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India in relation to its branch at Raipur Chakla in retiring from service Shri M. R. Barot, Sub-Staff with effect from 27-5-80 under its letter dated 23-5-80 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

2. The facts leading to this reference may be briefly stated. Shri M. R. Barot ("the workman concerned" to be brief) was appointed in Central Bank of India ("the Bank" to be brief) as a sub-staff member in the year 1941. His date of birth as appearing in the record of the Bank was 10th August, 1923. However, in February, 1980 the Bank received a copy of a letter dated 1-2-1980 addressed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Ahmedabad Divisional Office, to the workman concerned. It was stated in that letter that as the workman concerned was reaching the age of 60 years on his next birth day which was hearing, the benefits regarding accident and permanent disability will be discontinued with effect from 28-5-1980. It then appears that on 30-4-1980, the workman concerned addressed a letter to the Bank requesting the Bank to inform him about his birth date as appearing in the record of the Bank. In reply, the Bank informed him by its letter dated 10-5-1980 that his birth date as appearing in the Bank's record is as given by him (viz. the workman concerned) viz. 10-8-1923. In the said letter, the Bank further stated that as per the copy received by the Bank of the letter dated 1-2-1980 addressed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India to the workman concerned, which is on the record of the Bank, the workman concerned was reaching the age of 60 years on 28-5-1980 and as such he was reaching the age of superannuation on that date. He was then asked to submit proof of his age as submitted by him to the Life Insurance Corporation ("the LIC" to be brief). Thereafter on 23-5-1980, the Bank wrote to the workman concerned drawing his attention to the disparity between the birth date as appearing in the LIC records and as appearing in the Bank records and asking him to produce the certified extract from the birth register of the town where he was born. He was further informed that if he failed to do so, he would be treated as retired after working hours on 27-5-1980. It appears that no such proof was produced by the workman concerned and so he was retired after working hours on 27-5-1980. The point which has been referred for adjudication is whether the said action in retiring the workman concerned from the service of the Bank was justified and if not what relief the workman concerned is entitled to.

3. Shri T. R. Mishra, the learned advocate for the workman concerned, firstly challenged the action of the Bank in retiring the workman concerned from the service of the Bank, on the ground that it was in violation of the provision contained in Chapter XVIII of the First Bipartite settlement in respect of the Bank employees. The said provision is as under:—

"In supersession of paragraph 15.13 of the Desai Award, after a workman has reached the age of 57 years, he may be retired after giving him two months' notice in writing in case his efficiency is found by the employer to have been impaired. Subject to this rule and also subject to any rule under an existing pension fund, a workman shall not be compelled to retire before he is 60 years old nor will it be necessary to give a workman a letter extending his services till he is sixty years old".

Shri Mishra pointed out that as no notice has been given in the present case, the retirement of the workman concerned would be violative of the above provision and hence illegal. Now, there is no dispute that the parties are governed by the above provision contained in the First Bipartite settlement. However, a plain reading of this provision shows that it only covers such cases where an employer proposes to retire a workman on the ground of his impaired efficiency where two months' notice is required. The position is not

so in the present case. Here, the workman concerned is retired on the ground of his superannuation on reaching the age of 60 years. I do not, therefore, find any substance in this contention of Shri Mishra.

4. It was next contended by Shri Mishra that the Bank has no authority to correct the date of birth appearing on the record of the Bank suo motu without holding an inquiry and without giving an opportunity to the workman concerned to have his say in the matter. In this connection, the letter dated 10-5-1980, Ex. 7, addressed by the Bank to the workman concerned is pertinent. It has been clearly stated in that letter that according to the LIC letter which is on the record of the Bank, he is completing 60 years of age on 28-5-1980 and he should submit proof of his birth date for the record of the Bank. Thereafter, the Bank addressed its letter dated 23-5-1980, Ex. 8, clearly pointing out the disparity between the date given by him (on the basis of which his birth date was noted in the record of the Bank) and the date mentioned in the letter of the LIC. He was then asked to submit a certified extract from the birth register of the place where he was born. This is therefore not a case where the Bank may be said to have taken any arbitrary action. The workman concerned was made aware of the disparities in the birth dates and was called upon to produce evidence to establish his correct birth date. However, the workman concerned chose not to produce any such evidence. Instead, he appears to have filed a suit before the Civil Court for an injunction directing the Bank not to retire him from service after office hours on 27-5-1980 as per the Bank's letter. The Civil Court initially granted an interim injunction but after hearing the parties, the rule was discharged on 17-6-1980. Thus, the workman seems to have been actually retired on 18-6-1980 after the rule was discharged. Thereafter, as appears from Ex. 5/5, the workman concerned sought permission to withdraw his suit which was granted but his request for being given liberty to file a fresh suit was rejected by the Civil Court. Under these circumstances, I am unable to agree with Shri Mishra that no opportunity was given to the workman concerned before actually retiring him. In any case, this is not a case of punitive action where an inquiry has to be held. This is simply a case of retirement on reaching the age of superannuation, as per the rules of the Bank.

5. However, I am required to see in this reference whether the action of retiring the workman concerned was justified or not. In deciding the same, I will have to consider whether the workman concerned had actually completed the age of 60 years when he was made to retire. At the request of the Bank, it was given an opportunity to adduce evidence in support of its case. Likewise, the workman concerned was also allowed to lead evidence to establish his date of birth. Both the sides have thereupon produced documentary as well as oral evidence. The most important document in this connection is the School Leaving Certificate, Ex. 5(1). His birth date mentioned in this certificate is 27-12-1919. This certificate is not disputed on behalf of the workman concerned. His only explanation is that the birth date was wrongly given by his father to the school. It is also his say that his father had got his horoscope prepared in which his birth date is 10-8-1923. However, it has to be noted that in his life insurance proposal made in the year 1958, Ex. 20, the birth date given by him is 27-12-1919 and not 10-8-1923. Witness Jagdishbhai Manilal, a section officer of the LIC, has deposed (Ex. 18) that as proof of age, the workman concerned had produced his school leaving certificate showing his birth date as 27-12-1919 and that certificate was issued by the school on 27-4-1949. The defence of the workman concerned in his deposition (Ex. 6) that his agent had mentioned that birth date in the proposal, is not believable. This is because his school leaving certificate has been produced on the record of the LIC and the agent cannot produce the school leaving certificate unless it has been supplied by the workman concerned himself. When there is a valid school leaving certificate on the record, no reliance can be placed on the horoscope which can be easily got prepared as and when required, of course, on behalf of the workman concerned. It has been tried to be shown that a horoscope was prepared after about 15 days from the day of his birth. In support, one Shri Chhabildas Haibhai, an uncle of the workman concerned has been examined (Ex. 12). He has deposed that he himself had gone to the Gor for preparation of a horoscope of the workman concerned. Now it is the contention of the workman concerned that when

he joined the Bank's service, he had produced the horoscope as proof of his age and on the basis of the same his birth date was recorded as 10-8-1923. However, Shri Dipakbhai, the Branch Manager of the Bank, who was examined (Ex. 31) has deposed that no such proof of age was produced. In support, he has produced a xerox copy of the Staff Record Book (Ex. 5/16) in which the column 'Proof of Age' is blank. Had the workman concerned produced the said proof, there is no reason why a note to that effect would not have been made in the Staff Record Book. Considering the circumstances, it appears that no horoscope was produced at that time as none was in existence then and the evidence of the witness Shri Chhabildas is not believable.

7. It is clear from the above discussion that the real birth date of the workman concerned is 27-12-1919. Now it is not in dispute that the superannuation age for the workman concerned is 60 years. The workman concerned completed the age of 60 years as on 26-12-1979 and as per rules he should have been superannuated on 26-12-1979 after working hours. However, due to the Civil Court's interim injunction (which was vacated on 17-6-1980) he appears to have been actually superannuated on 18-6-1980. Thus, the action of the Bank in retiring the workman concerned on 18-6-1980 was perfectly justified. As will be seen from the above, the workman concerned has, on the contrary, got benefit of about 6 months' more service.

8. Shri Mishra had relied on a decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Sarjoo Prasad V. The General Manager and another, reported in A.I.R. 1981 at P. 1481. I have gone through this decision and find that it does not apply to the facts of the present case. In that case, alteration in the birth date was made, admittedly, without giving an opportunity of hearing to the workman there. In the present case, however, as observed earlier, the workman concerned was given an opportunity by the Bank (vide Exs. 7 and 8) to produce documentary evidence in support of his claim regarding his birth date but he failed to do so. Before this Tribunal also, he was given sufficient opportunity to prove his case.

9. Shri Mishra has also relied on another decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in R. S. Kallolinath V. State of Mysore and another, reported in 1977 S.C.C. at page 425. I have carefully perused this decision which narrates the various stages through which the case of the concerned Government servant had gone through before it ultimately came up before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. While the circumstances regarding refixation of the date of birth of the employee by the State are similar to those in the present case, the circumstances in which the Hon'ble Supreme Court allowed the appeal were totally different. On the contrary, reiterating the earlier decision of that Court, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed therein that the State is not precluded merely because of the acceptance of the date of birth of its employee, in the service register, from holding an enquiry if there exist sufficient reasons for holding such an enquiry and refixing his date of birth. However, in that case, the real issue was whether the terms of a Memorandum issued by the State Government to the effect that all Government servants whose date of birth has been revised to an earlier date should be granted extension of service equal to half the period of difference between the date of birth as originally indicated in the Government records and the revised date of birth, should be applied to the Government servant concerned therein or not. On that point, the Hon'ble Supreme Court decided in favour of the Government servant concerned, and directed that the monetary benefits flowing from the said Government Memorandum should be granted to the Government servant concerned therein. No such general decision granting any monetary benefits in the case of this nature, has been taken by the Bank in the present case. Therefore, in my opinion, this decision will also not help the case of the workman concerned.

10. Considering all the facts and circumstances, therefore, the Bank was perfectly justified in retiring from service the

workman concerned with effect from 18-6-1980 (as it seems to have ultimately done). No order as to costs. Ahmedabad.

Dated : 30-12-1986.

G. S. BAROT, Industrial Tribunal (Central)
[No. L-12012/278/80-D.II(A)]
N. K. VERMA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 फरवरी, 1987

का. आ. 571.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, में सितमरी कोलियरी कॉ. लि. के भण्डामारी और रामाकृष्णापुर प्रभाग, पी. कल्याणखानी के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-2-1987 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 17th February, 1987

S.O. 571.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Mandamarri & Ramakrishnapur Division of M/s. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., P.O. Kalyan Khani and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 3rd February, 1987.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT HYDERABAD.

Industrial Dispute No. 64 of 1985.

BETWEEN

The Workmen of Singareni Collieries Company Limited,
Mandamarri & Ramakrishnapur Division, P.O.
Kalyan Khani.

AND

The Management of Mandamarri & Ramakrishnapur
Division of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company
Limited, P.O. Kalyan Khani.

APPEARANCES :

Sarvasri G. Bikshapathi, G. Vidyasagar and G. C. Venkata Swamy, Advocates—for the Workmen.

Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy, Miss G. Sudha and Sri G. Bala-jeenarayana, Advocates—for the Management.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by its Order No. L-22012/44/84-D.III(B) dated 19-12-1985 referred the following dispute under Sections 7A and 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the employers in relation to the management of Mandamarri and Ramakrishnapur Division of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kalyanikhani Post and their workmen to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of Mandamarri and Ramakrishnapur Division of M/s. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., P.O. Kalyan Khani, District Adilabad (AP) in dismissing from service Sri G. Ramulu, Maistry, Building Department, Ramakrishnapur Division No. II from 4-1-1984 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled?"

This reference was registered as Industrial Dispute No. 64 of 1985 and notices were issued to the parties.

2. The claim statement filed by one G. Ramulu stating that he was appointed in January 1975 as Coal Filler and subsequently promoted as Maistry in the year 1977. Accord-

ing to him he was discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. While so the petitioner workman was transferred to Coal Chemical Complex unit of Singareni Collieries at Mandamarri in 1977 as Maistry in Building Department. During the period 1982 when he was working as Maistry in Ramakrishnapur Division at Srirampur Colony. The General Manager was the Head of the Department and he is the General Manager for Mandamarri and Ramakrishnapur Divisions. He was looking after the maintenance work regarding the quarters situated at Srirampur Colony and at that time one Sayini Hanumanth Rao who is residing in Quarter No. 64 as Shot Firer required some repairs and a Carpenter along with the Helper were engaged to attend to the work at that time, the wife of the said Shot Firer wanted some other repairing work which requires the service of Mason and he replied that the said work requires cement and it will be attended to after taking permission from the necessary authorities. According to him in the evening on the same day the said house lady along with her husband S. Hanumanth Rao came along with others and beat him severely stating that the petitioner behaved rudely towards the house lady. It is his case that he gave a complaint to the Sub Inspector of Police and the Police investigated the matter. The persons who assaulted were taken into custody. It is also mentioned that he was sent to the Doctor for ascertaining the injuries on his person. While so the Petitioner was issued a charge sheet on 3-1-1981 that he committed misconduct under Company's Standing Order 16(5) the petitioner submitted his explanation denying the charges. However an alleged enquiry was conducted and ultimately he was dismissed from service by an order dated 3-1-1984 by the General Manager, Mandamarri and Ramakrishnapur Divisions. According to him the charges was issued by the Senior Executive Engineer and the same is illegal and he is not competent authority to issue charge sheet since the General Manager who is empowered to initiate and take action and pass orders of punishment. It is also mentioned that the charges are frivolous and false. According to him his services were terminated without observing the principles of natural justice. He also mentioned that the General Manager did not record any independent findings and even on the material available on record the charge under Clause 16(5) of the Standing Order could not be established so he wanted to set aside the orders of the General Manager dated 3-1-1984 dismissed him from service and pass an award directing the Management to reinstate him with full back wages and other attendant benefits.

3. In the counter of the Management, it is mentioned that it is denied that the workman was discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. It is admitted that he was transferred to Coal Chemical Complex at Singareni Colliery and was working in Building Department as Maistry since 1977 and that in the year 1982 he was posted to work as Maistry in Building department Ramakrishnapur Division II. It is mentioned that for administrative purpose every General Manager of a particular area is the Head of the Department. It is mentioned that he was directed to maintenance of quarters in Srirampur Colony and Quarters No. D64 was allotted to one Hanumanth Rao Shot Firer and there was maintenance work to be done in the said quarters. On 18-10-1982 the said workman went to Hanumanth Rao's quarter No. D64 and enquired whether Hanumanth Rao was available in the house and when she replied he was not in the house. He requested her to give drinking water and when she went inside to fetch water and he began to follow her in the house where-ever she was moving inside the house and she was giving water he misbehaved with her and caught hold of her hand. So Smt. Hanumanth Rao ran out of the house shouting for help. So the averment he came to supervise the said quarter asked for a Carpenter is not correct. On the contrary the Carpenter was working in the same premises in another room. In view of the indecent behaviour of the Petitioner Smt. Hanumanth Rao was left with no other choice but to shout for help. The workman did not behave in a civilised and decent manner. Thus he was charge sheeted the allegation that Smt. Hanumanth Rao and others behaved rudely and beat the petitioner is not correct, to cover up the mistake the petitioner made false complaint against Hanumanth Rao and others though the Management had knowledge of the Police complaint given by him the other incident alleged by him was not known to the management. After hearing his expla-

nation to the charge sheet given being not satisfied with the explanation, appointed Enquiry Officer to conduct the domestic enquiry. The allegation that the charge sheet is connected is baseless. The Management fairly conceded that the enquiry was not conducted as per the principles of natural justice, and therefore it request the Tribunal to permit the management to prove the charges before the same Tribunal by conducting denovo enquiry in the Tribunal itself. Mrs. Hanumanth Rao could not venture to come before the domestic enquiry in view of the fear of threats given by the workman. The Management had taken appropriate action and the workman behaved in indecent with the house wife and after being satisfied with the entire record of the domestic enquiry, the management passed the appropriate order which is legal but inherent infirmities took place in the domestic enquiry the allegation that he is entitled to reinstatement with back wages is not correct. The management will be permitted to prove the charge in the Court by adducing evidence so as to confirm the punishment.

4. The matter was received in this Tribunal on 30-12-1985 and notices were issued to both the parties. The workman filed claims statement in the office on 30-12-1985 and Sri G. Bikshapathi filed Vakalat also on behalf of the Workman on 29-1-1986. The management represented by Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy and Miss G. Sudha filed Vakalat on 15-4-1986 and on 27-5-1986 the Management counsel wanted to file documents with reference to the enquiry conducted. On 20th June 1986 the Personnel Officer Sri M. L. Sadanandam present and represents that the records are not available in their office and wanted time for filing the same. The counsel for the Workmen was ready. The matter was adjourned to 28-7-1986 for filing documents and for enquiry with a direction that no further adjournment will be given. Miss G. Sudha for the management filed a Memo on 28-7-1986 seeking permission to conduct denovo enquiry. On 1-10-1986 while so the management filed one Memo through their Personnel Officer Sri Sadanandam which is numbered as M.P. No. 366/86 stating that the Management has decided not to go with any of their cases before the present Tribunal and Chairman and steps are being taken for transfer of the cases and thus the matter should be deferred. The said Memo is held as frivolous petition and vexatious petition. It is also pointed out that the signatory of the said Memo had no business to say that the Management decided not to appear before the present Chairman and it is also mentioned that the Tribunal reserved its right to take contempt proceedings through proper channel. In fact the workmen counsel Sri G. Vidyasagar also endorsed on that petition that the adjournment sought for is on flimsy grounds and wanted the Tribunal to proceed with the matter without giving importance to this frivolous petition. In fact the averments are not verified properly and it cannot be called as a verified petition also and it was rightly rejected by this Tribunal and the matter was posted to 27-10-1986 (in M.P. No. 247/86) allowing the management to conduct denovo enquiry before this Tribunal. On 5-11-1986 also the matter was adjourned and also there was no representation from the Management and the workman and his counsel were present and ready, and no domestic enquiry file is received from the Management inspite of sufficient time is given to them. Then notice was issued to the Management and the matter is adjourned to 19-11-1986 for enquiry and for filing documents. The management acknowledged the said notice and still they did not file any documents. The workmen counsel filed a Memo numbered as M.P. No. 446/86 stating that the Management itself conceded that the enquiry was not conducted as per principles of natural justice and sought permission to justify their action on 28-7-1986 by filing a Memo which is numbered as M.P. No. 247/86 since then neither the Management nor their counsel were appearing in the case and mentioned that itself showed that they have no grounds to justify their action. It is also mentioned that as per the reference itself the Tribunal should submit its award within a period of three months and though the Management is given after filing their counter on 15-4-1986 and also a request by way of a Memo on 28-7-1986, they did not file the enquiry report or the documents or adduce any evidence as promised by them by conducting denovo trial in this Tribunal. In these circumstances Sri G. Vidyasagar contended that the Tribunal may pass by declaring the action of the Respondent in dismissing the workman from service as illegal and

unjustified and direct the management to reinstate him in service with full back wages. In fact on this a notice was issued by registered post and the notice was also served and there was no representation of the Management to have to conduct *denovo* enquiry as sought for in M.P. No. 247/86 is closed and it is posted for next step after issuing further notice to the Management. Thus M.P. No. 446/86 filed by the workmen counsel and as there was no representation from the Management in spite of service of notice on them on 9-12-1986 after hearing Sri G. Vidyasagar, Advocate for the workmen as he had reported that he had no further evidence, the matter is reserved for award.

5. The interesting facts are the Management conceded that the workman G. Ramulu, Maistry is working in Building Department since 1977 and he was posted to work in Building Department, Ramakrishnapur Division II. While so it is the case of the Management that there was an incident on 18-10-1982 when the workman is alleged to have entered the quarter of one Hanumanth Rao Shot Firers during his absence and on the pretext of getting repairs attended to try to molest and behave in indecent manner with the wife of Sri Hanumanth Rao and thus a charge sheet was issued to him and General Manager rightly dismissed him after finding the record of enquiry. But the same counter would show the Management was not satisfied with the explanation and they conducted the domestic enquiry and the management fairly conceded in para 8 of the counter that the enquiry was not conducted as per the principles of natural justice and wanted the Tribunal to approve and give premission before the Tribunal for conducting *denovo* enquiry. On the other hand in the claims statement though he mentioned that he was having unblemished career, though he denied that he behaved in indecent manner and the husband of the house lady along with others came to his house and beat him severely on the ground that the petitioner behaved rudely towards the house lady for which he gave a complaint to the Police and the Police investigated the matter and that he was also sent to the Doctor for ascertaining injuries on his person and thus without even denying any explanation an illegal domestic enquiry was conducted and he was dismissed from service by the General Manager on 3-1-1984 without making any independent findings by himself on the available records. In the counter statement it is mentioned that the Carpenter was working in the same premises in another room at the relevant time and in the claims statement it is mentioned that the concerned house lady nor other workmen who were attending to repairs of the same house were examined in the enquiry and that the husband who was not present and another person who was not present were examined in the enquiry and that he was not given sufficient opportunity to cross examine these witnesses. The management conceded that Smt. Hanumanth Rao could not venture to come for enquiry and they could not explain having accepted the stand that there is a carpenter present working in the same premises in another room why and how he was prevented from examining in the domestic enquiry as a direct witness to the alleged incident.

6. Now the relevant point now is whether there is domestic enquiry held properly or not. There is no domestic enquiry as properly conceded by the Management. The Management promised to have *denovo* enquiry before this Tribunal and after filing a counter to that effect on 15-4-1986, though repeated notices were given on M.P. No. 247/86 and further by the Workers Counsel in M.P. No. 446/86, they have no valid reasons for not conducting the said *denovo* trial. A Memo is sought to be filed through one personal officer who had no occasion to see how the proceedings are being conducted in the Tribunal, stated that the Management decided not to appear before this present Tribunal and the same is nothing short of contempt of court and the same was rejected as frivolous petition and reserved the right to take contempt proceedings. It was also mentioned in the said order. As the same is not verified petition if there is such a decision from the Management, the Management should have sent the decision to the Court or filed a verified petition through their authorised representative. It is not done so. Further so far no stay orders were received in this matter from any higher authority when the workmen counsel represented that it is only a dilatory tactics and that there is no enquiry, when the reference states

that it should have been completed within three months in accordance to Section 21 of the I.D. Act as mentioned in the reference and when notices were given to the Management and when the Management kept silent unperturbed and did not file the records or produce witnesses for the reasons best known to themselves. Thus on the available claims statement and counter as per the admitted and conceded facts when the said lady who was said to be molested is not examined and when admittedly one carpenter who was present in the same premises in another room was not examined and when the domestic enquiry is conceded to be bad and when the management also admitted that they had the knowledge of the Police complaint made by him regarding the beating given to him by the husband of Smt. Hanumanth Rao and others and when the Management refused to come forward to justify their action of dismissal under Standing Orders 12(5) by conducting *denovo* enquiry or by arguing the matter by producing the records or at least filing the necessary documents to be gone through by this Tribunal. Having waited for about one year after filing of this case in this Tribunal, this Tribunal is left with no alternative except to hold that the management of Mandamari and Ramakrishnapur Division of Singareni Collieries was not justified in dismissing Sri G. R. Ramulu Maistry, Building Department from service from 4-1-1984 by any tangible legal evidence. Therefore on the available material the said G. Ramulu is entitled to reinstatement with back wages and all other attendant benefits.

Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him, corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal, this the 20th day of January, 1987.

Sd/-

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

Appendix of Evidence

NIL

Dated: 27-1-87.

J. VENUGOPALA RAO, Industrial Tribunal
[No. I-22012/44/84-D. III(B)]

का.आ. 572.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, जबलू.सी.एल. की डाटला वेस्ट कोलियरी, पो. जुन्नारदेव, जिला छिन्दवाड़ा (म.प्र.) के प्रबन्धन से सम्बद्ध नियोक्तों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, और श्रीम न्यायालय, जबलपुर (म.प्र.) के पंचाद को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-2-1987 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 572.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur (M.P.), as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Datla West Colliery, of Western Coalfields Limited, P.O. Junnardeo, Distt. Chhindwara (M.P.) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 3rd February, 1987.

BEFORE SHRI V. S. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(51)/1985.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Datla West Colliery of Western Coalfields Ltd, P.O. Junnardeo, Distt. Chhindwara (M.P.) and their workmen S/Shri S. K. Mukhtar, Rahim Khan, S. K. Idoo, Ramaswami, Shril Kumar, Teju, Baboo Khan, represented through the M.P.K.K.M. Panchayat (HMS), P.O. Junnardeo, Distt. Chhindwara (M.P.)

APPEARANCES :

For Workmen/Union—Shri G. N. Shah.

For Management—Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Coal Mining

DISTRICT : Chhindwara (M.P.)

AWARD

Dated : January 27, 1987.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-section (i) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 the Central Government has referred the following dispute, for adjudication, vide Notification No. L-22012(25)/84-D.V. dated 26th June, 1985:—

“Whether the action of the management of Datla West Colliery of Western Coalfields Limited, of not correcting the date of birth of S/Shri S. K. Mukhtar, Rahim Khan, S. K. Idoo, Ramaswami, Siril Kumar, Teju, Babboo Khan, is correct? If not, to what relief they are entitled?”

2. Facts of the case which are not longer in dispute are that the workmen are working in the Datla West Colliery, Kanhan Area of Western Coalfields Limited. Their service conditions are governed by the Mines Act, Rules and Regulation. Seven of these workmen had applied for correction of the record of date of birth as per School and other certificates. Management constituted a Age Verification Committee which verified and took evidence on 13-2-1983 at the office of Dy. C.M.E. They corrected the date of birth of about six persons but refused to do so in the case of these workmen concerned.

3. The case of the workmen is that the record of the management regarding the age is incorrect. This is apparent from the fact that the date of birth given in the record of every workman is 1st of July of different years. As per the rules and instructions of J.B.C.C.I. the date of birth must be corrected on the basis of evidence and record.

4. The case of the management is that at the time of employment the workmen are required to give their date of birth which is entered in Form B Statutory Register. Subsequently the workmen became member of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and they gave the same date of birth as recorded in the Form B Register. The workmen made representations regarding the correction of their date of birth and the management constituted a Age Determination Committee and that Committee found no justification in changing the date of birth of these workmen.

5. The question of correction of age was subject matter of discussion between various unions working in the coal industry and the Management and there was an Agreement between the parties that the decision of the Committee are binding on both the parties. This decision was on all India basis. It was decided in the said meeting that the age recorded in the Provident Fund Form will be accepted finally, and the question of correction will only arise if there is a difference in the date of birth recorded in Form B Register and Provident Fund Register.

6. Even the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules 1983 clearly direct that where the date of birth of the workman has been decided on the date coming into force it shall not be reopened.

7. It is the practice of the management that when the exact month of the birth is not known the middle of the year i.e. 1st of July of the year is taken as the month of the birth. Similarly if the date of birth is not known and the month is known 16th of that month is taken as the date of birth.

8. Question arise whether the workmen are entitled to get their age corrected as prayed for.

9. In support of their case applicant workmen Habib Ullah alias Baboo Khan (W.W.1), S. K. Mukhtar (W.W.2), Teli (W.W.4), Rahim Khan (W.W.3), Ramaswami (W.W.5) and S. K. Idoo (W.W.6) gave their own statement and re-

lied on Ex. W/1 to Ex. W/5 and Ex. W/7 which are the certificates from Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. and Ex. W/6 is the failure report before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner of one Shri Ramdas and 29 others. This evidence does not at all prove the point in issue.

10. I will consider the other evidence adduced by the parties. Ex. P/1 is the photo copy of the School Certificate of S. K. Mukhtar and Ex. P/3 is his Affidavit. Ex. P/2 is the opinion of Age Determination Committee. Similarly Ex. P/4 is the School Transfer Certificate and Ex. P/5 is the Certificate of School respectively of Rahim Khan and S. K. Idoo, Ex. P/6 is the School Transfer Certificate of Ramaswami. Ex. P/8 is the transfer certificate of Siril Clifton. Ex. W/2A is the Sirdar Certificate of Teju and Ex. P/8 and P/9 are the School Transfer Certificate. Ex. P/10 is the School Transfer Certificate of Habib Ullah alias Babboo Khan. Ex. W/1B is his Medical Certificate. Ex. P/11 is his own School Certificate. Ex. P/7 is the Church Certificate of Siril Clifton. Name of the workman is Siril Kumar Mike but these certificates are relating to one Siril Clifton. As far other certificates I find that firstly no one had appeared either before the Age Verification Committee or before me to prove the genuineness of these certificates. Secondly these certificate are obtained very late from 1974 onward and therefore no reliance can be placed on them. The only certificate of 1952 is Ex. P/5. It is certified true copy by the Doctor. It is surprising why the original certificates are not produced. This evidence further became doubtful by the evidence of Shyam Sunder Mishra, Head Master of the Middle School Dungalra. Baboo Khan alias Habib Ullah had produced one certificate No. 52677 of Datla No. 961 of Dungalra School (Ex. M/8). He has stated that this is a Dakhila entry of one Prakash S/o Phool Chand and not of S. K. Mukhtar as mentioned in Ex. M/8. This goes to show how fabricated evidence has been produced in order to get the age corrected for the extension of service period.

11. On the other hand, management has produced the record of Age Verification Committee Ex. M/1 to Ex. M/31 and Ex. M/39 to Ex. M/53. The Committee has considered evidence as per the inspection Ex. M/1 and submitted their report Ex. M/7. They have clearly mentioned that the Committee adopted the following norms for the determination verification of age :—

- (a) Cases where there was no variation in the date of birth as per 'B' and CMPF records were normally not considered except in cases where high school certificate was produced as proof of age.
- (b) Family history including number and age of children etc. were looked into for ascertaining the age of the concerned employee.
- (c) Medical examination by the Sr. Medical Officer who is the member of the committee was also done.
- (d) Recommendation of the Area Medical Board in the cases where age was ascertained, were duly considered.
- (e) Original marksheet or other school certificate issued during or at the time of leaving the school was considered along with other factors.

Thus they gave their recommendation that the date of birth given in Form B Register is correct.

12. It is true that it is rather peculiar that date of birth of each workman is 1st July but management's witness Shri Hanumant Singh, Personnel Manager, has explained this as also pleaded by the management. He has further stated that most of the workmen are illiterate and they are unable to give their exact date of birth. They simply give their age and as per procedure it is worked out as 1st July. He has proved the entries in Form B Register Ex. M/5 which bear the signatures of the workmen concerned.

13. For the reasons discussed above, I find that the workmen failed to adduce any reliable and legal evidence. I, therefore, see no reason to differ with the finding of the

Age Determination Committee which not only had the opportunity to see the various certificates filed but also from the appearance of the workmen. Simply because others' age is corrected it gives no right to these workmen to claim the same privilege. Consequently I answer the reference as under :—

That the action of the management of Datla West Colliery of Western Coalfields Limited, of not correcting the date of birth of S/Shri S. K. Mukhtar, Rahim Khan, S. K. Idoo Ramaswami, Siril Kumar, Teji, Baboo Khan, is correct. The workmen are not entitled to any relief. No order as to costs.

V. S. YADAV, Presiding Officer
[No. L-22012/25/84-D. V]

का.आ. 573.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, मिनररी, कोलियरीज कं. लि., कोठागुडम, पो. वेंकटेशखानी, जिन्ना खम्माम के प्रबन्धनत्व से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुवृत्त में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाद को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-2-1987 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 573.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., Kothagudem, P. O. Venkateshkhanani Khammam Dist. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 3rd February, 1987.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT HYDERABAD

Industrial Dispute No. 71 of 1984

BETWEEN

The Workmen of Singareni Collieries,
Company Limited, Kothagudem,
P. O. Venkateshkhanani, Khammam Dist.,

AND

The Management of Singareni Collieries,
Company Limited, Kothagudem,
P. O. Venkateshkhanani, Khammam Dist.,

APPEARANCES :

Sri D. S. R. Varma, Advocate—for the Workmen.

Sarvasri K. Srinivasa Murthy, H. K. Saigal and
Miss G. Sudha, Advocates—for the Management.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-22012(164)/83-D. III(B) dated 18-6-1984 referred the following dispute under Sections 7A and 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the employers in relation to the management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem and their workmen to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

"Whether the management of Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., Post Office Venkatesh Khani, are justified in denying Grade 'A' to Shri Syed Ahmed, Junior Driller, presently in Grade 'D'? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

This dispute was registered as Industrial Dispute No. 71 of 1984 and notices were issued to the parties.

2. This is a claims statement filed by the Worker Union on behalf of Sri Syed Ahmed. It is mentioned that Syed Ahmed is working as Junior Driller at Venkatesh Khani and drawing Grade 'D' wages with effect from 1-1-1979 though he was looking after three or four drills deployed at different mines which are equivalent to the job duties of a Head Driller in Technical Grade 'A' Syed Ahmed is

doing the same/identical job duties is placed in Grade D while they are extracting the duties and responsibilities of a Head Driller. So Syed Ahmed should be designated as Head Driller. The designation of Junior Driller is abolished in Prospecting parent department during the year 1975. Under the new pattern only Head Driller, Driller Asst. Driller and Drilling Muccadams were prevailing till 1979. So for all the practical purposes the designations of Driller in the set up of prospecting department and Syed Ahmed was managing the underground drilling machine at Kothagudem is arbitrarily designated as Junior Driller instead of Driller which is contrary to the principles of natural justice. The drilling work in the underground is more dangerous than the surface drilling as he has to drill in most unfavourable place involving risk. Therefore the Management denied the principles of natural justice and it is prayed that he should be promoted to technical Grade A with effect from 1-1-1979 and thus do the natural justice.

3. In the counter filed by the Management, it is mentioned that Syed Ahmed originally appointed in the Prospecting Department. Syed Ahmed is one of the mazdoors who got absorbed in the Mines who got deployed in underground and promoted as Coal Cutter eventually. Even while working as Coal Cutter, his services were utilised for operating underground Mines of similar H. P. and on his representation he was placed in Grade D. The allegation that he was discharging his duties equivalent to Head Driller of Grade A in that Prospecting Department is not correct. He was operating only joyed drills in underground and he was never incharge of different drills. Actually he was operating only one drill at a time. It is also incorrect to say that nature of duties of Grade A Driller and duties of Syed Ahmed are identical. Syed Ahmed is operating Joyed Drillers of small H. P. when compared to Prospecting Department. Simply because the Technical specification of surface and underground drills are diamond core, it does not entitle the petitioner for higher grade and this would depend upon the nature of H. P. of the Drill and the responsibility is vested on the workman working in Prospecting Department and it is more than the workmen working in the Mine. As Syed Ahmed did not belong to the Prospecting Department and he being only underground worker he is not entitled for Prospecting Department designation and has been designated as Junior Driller in Grade D. So he is not justified in comparing his case with that of Prospecting Department with regard to the designation. Moreover operation of underground drill is not a regular job and rig man of Grade-D working in Prospecting Department being deputed to underground as and when required in the other areas of the Company to do underground drilling work and Drillers of Grade-D are not at all there in the mine; so the question of giving Grade A to the workman did not arise. Such of the rig-man who are on the rules of the Prospecting Department and attending to underground drilling workmen get promotion to Grade B and C by virtue of continuity on the rules of the Prospecting Department but Syed Ahmed on the rules of the Mines and does not have connection with the Prospecting Department and as such he cannot claim seniority and promotion on par with the work in the Prospecting Department. If he is prepared to go back without prejudice to the rights of the Respondents even now if the workman go back to his parent department, namely Prospecting Department and stand on his own chance along with others his case can be considered for promotion. The workman never opted to go to his parent department at any time and he opted to work in the Mine for his own convenience and facility. It is not desirable to make any departure in the Category/Grade for persons operating drills underground only as the Management acted according to established rules and practice. Thus the Management did not violate any principles of natural justice in the case of Syed Ahmed.

4. The matter was registered on 7-11-1984 as Industrial Dispute No. 71/84 and the Union came on record by 28-11-1984 and claim statement was received in the Tribunal by 21-12-1984. Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy and Miss G. Sudha filed vakalat for the Management on 21-12-1984 and they filed the counter on 6-3-1985 after two more adjournments. Sri D.S. R. Varma filed vakalat for the Workmen on 21-5-1985. It is represented on 7-2-1986 that some talks

are going on for settlement. On 3-3-1986, the Personnel Officer Sri J. Ramachander Rao reported that there was no talks of settlement.

5. On 25-3-1986 Sri Balaji Narayana, Advocate representing for the Management counsel filed a Memo stating that compromise talks are going on between the Parties and requested for adjournment. On 3-4-1986 both counsels for the Management and Workmen present and mentioned that sincere efforts are being made for compromising the matter and they wanted a long adjournment. The matter was adjourned to 29-5-1986 and again they sought for further extension of time till 31-7-1986 for reporting settlement or for evidence. It is finally adjourned to 31-7-1986 stating that they should report settlement or be ready for enquiry on 16-9-1986 and that no more adjournments will be given. Ultimately the reported settlement is not filed and the matter is adjourned to 29-9-1986.

6. The Management filed M. P. No. 326 of 1986 on 18th September 1986 at 2.20 p.m. stating that they are not proceeding further in the above matter as they are moving the application of transfer of all their cases as stated in the petition filed in I. D. No. 41 of 1985 and hearing may be deferred. Sri D. S. R. Varma objected stating that they are not parties to the said I.D. No. 41/85 and the said averments are not relevant to this Industrial Dispute and that these workmen are not parties in the said industrial dispute and the said petition is not bona fide one and it is only filed as a step to harass the workmen. On that, after perusing the petition and also noting the objections on the said Memo, the M. P. No. 326/86 is rejected stating that it had no connection in this matter and no stay orders are received staying this matter.

7. On 3-11-1986 when the matter is posted the Counsel for the Workmen present and reported no instructions for the Workman and Management and its counsel called absent. As there was no representation and it is an fairly old matter, prolonged on the pretext of settlement, notice is given to the parties why the matter should not be terminated as there was no settlement filed and also none of the parties are evincing interest and it is posted to 18-11-1986. The Organising Secretary of the Workers Union, Kothagudem Branch is present for the workmen and the concerned workman Sri Syed Ahmed is also present and they filed a Memo stating that there is no settlement between the workmen and the Management and the Management is not coming forward for any settlement and wanted the matter to be enquired into. Hence to give one more opportunity to the Management as they were not present, it is adjourned to 11-12-1986.

8. On 11-12-1986 it is found that the Management filed a Petition by post which was received on 19-11-1986 after the previous date of adjournment and in the same it is mentioned that for the reasons stated in the petitioner I.D. No. 41 of 1985 dated 3-9-1986 they were not proceeding further in the matter on the ground that they are moving an application for transfer. As stated in the petition filed in I.D. No. 41 of 1985 and wanted this matter to be deferred. This memo is actually not filed by the Management or by authorised representative. On 11-12-1986 an order is passed stating that in view of the orders passed in M. P. No. 278/86 in I.D. No. 41 of 1985, dt. 4-9-1986 all the matters on such frivolous petitions cannot be deferred and the said petition was rejected also. Moreover it is mentioned that no orders were received from the High Court of Andhra Pradesh stating that this matter is stayed intimating that any petition is filed by the Management. It is also mentioned that the Writ Petition in M. P. No. 15951/86 filed by the Management in connection with I.D. No. 41/85 was also rejected by the A. P. High Court vide its order dated 1-10-1985. Hence that petition was rejected. The Memo of the workers that the Management was prolonging the issue without any talks to harass the workmen were already on record as it was filed on 18-11-1986 and thus the said Memo of the Management was rightly rejected. The Counsel Sri D. S. R. Varma also present and workman was ready and in fact he also issued notice to the Management which was acknowledged by the Management on 27-11-1986 that the matter will be taken up 11-12-1986. Still the Management was not present. So the workman examined as 1563 GI/86—9

W.W1 and marked Ex. W1 to W10 and again the matter is posted for giving one more chance to the Management to cross examine W.W1 and adduce the Management evidence if any and posted to 3-1-1987. The letter from the Union to the Management and the postal acknowledgement showing that it was served on the management were also marked as Exs. W9 and W10. On 3-1-1987 Sri. D. S. R. Varma counsel for the workmen present along with W.W1 for cross examination by the Management. But the Management and their counsel called absent and there was no representation. Shri D. S. R. Varma pointed out that it was no longer desirable to prolong the matter in view of the dilatory tactics of the Management and Management did not deserve any further indulgence in the Tribunal as they were never present. Even after several adjournments and service of notice. In the said circumstances he argued that their evidence must be treated as closed and dispose the matter according to law.

9. After perusing the Memo of the workman counsel and after taking all the facts relevant to the Memos and adjournments granted, though the workman was present and fair and responsible opportunity was given to the Management, it did not avail such opportunity having taken adjournments on the pretext of reporting settlement. Thus cross examination of W.W1 is treated as closed and the management evidence is also treated as closed. After hearing the arguments of Sri D. S. R. Varma who is the counsel for the workman, again the matter is posted for arguments of the management, if any to 7-1-1987.

10. Thus on 7-1-1987 when the matter is posted for Management arguments nobody was present for the management. Hence the arguments of the management is treated as closed and reserved for Award.

11. Workmen examined himself as W.W1 and marked Exs. W1 to W10. Of course on the Management side there was no evidence.

12. W.W1 deposed that he is working as Junior Driller in 7th Incline Venkatesh Khani No. 7 Incline since 1979. He filed Ex. W1 to show that he was promoted as regular Junior Driller with effect from 1-1-1979 by an order dated 16-12-1978. According to him he was given Grade D. He deposed that he has been looking after different mines numbering three to four per day as his duties as Driller was underground. He mentioned that there are Drillers on surface also. According to him there is a post Head Driller in Grade A and the said Grade A will supervise the Drillers operation work in three or four mines on surface. He asserted that the Driller who attends to the work underground has more risk involved to his life than to the surface driller and there are no separate qualifications or nature of duties between the Head Driller and Junior Driller. He also asserted that Junior Driller and Head Driller have the same responsibilities and administration and the duties are identical like supplying material to all Drillers and giving suggestion to the technical personnel for smooth function of Drilling. He also mentioned that Head Driller and Junior Driller attend to the work of drilling machines. According to him both the Head Driller and Junior Driller have to use diamond core drills while working either on surface or underground. According to him as per the settlement Ex. W2 dt. 29-8-1981 the Management agreed to restore designation as Head Driller, Assistant Driller and Drilling Mechanic as existed prior to 31-12-1978. It is case that as the duties given to him are similarly to the duties of Head Driller classified in A Grade he should be given Grade A whether he is styled as Driller or irrespective of the nomenclature. So it is his case that he made representation in this regard under Ex. W3 to the General Manager that some injustice were done to him and he also followed the next stage of approaching the management under the Grievance Procedure under Ex. W4 dt. 22-3-82. As there was no reply from the Grievance Cell Procedure he appealed to the Superintendent of Mines, S. C. Co. Kothagudem on 27-4-1982 as per Ex. W5 and even for it there was no reply and then he represented to the Secere-

tary, Grievance Committee on 30-9-1982 under Ex. W6 dt. 30-9-1982 and the Union also took up his case on 6-10-1982 and made representation under Ex. W7 and then the matter was referred to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) for conciliation under Ex. W8. He also asserted that his duties are regular and not intermittent and he was assistance who is rigman works for the shift only while his duties are for all the shifts throughout the day. He denied the averment of the management that the duties done by him are similarly to the duties of rigman who is given Grade-D. He also mentioned that they worked on 15 H. P. Drill in the underground in general and he is also capable of working on 35 H. P. which are done on the surface by the Head Driller. He also explained that the operational method for both the machines is the same. He also mentioned that is given proper grade, he is prepared to work anywhere including the Prospecting Department and he mentioned that he is entitled to Grade A in the Mining Department duties where as per the nature of work which is doing on par with Grade A driller he had nothing to do with the Prospecting Department. He also mentioned that when he is posted on promotion in the Mining Department the question of going back to the Prospecting Department or for promotion did not arise. He therefore mentioned that he is entitled for Grade A Drillers Post with appropriate salary of Grade A Driller with attendant benefit from the date of his appointment in view of the settlement under Ex. W2 irrespective of nomenclature of Driller. He also mentioned that he gave notice to the management on 22-11-1986 informing the date of adjournment and he marked the copy of the letter as Ex. W9 and acknowledgement showing that it was served upon the Additional Chief Mining Engineer as Ex. W10 and pointed out that still nobody was there to cross examine from 11-12-1986 when the matter was adjourned to 3-1-1987 and even on that date as there were nobody present to cross examine him and there was no representation even and thus the evidence was closed.

13. On the basis of the available evidence on record Syed Ahmed, Coal Cutter was promoted as Junior Driller in Grade D from 1-1-1979 as per Ex. W1 and it is mentioned that he is liable to be transferred to any of the coal mines of the Company. As per the settlement under Ex. W2 the Management agreed to restore the old designation of Head Drillers, Drillers and Assistant Drillers in Prospecting Department/Exploration Department as existed prior to 31-12-1978. It is also agreed that each Driller will be manned by Driller who will be incharge of the Unit and he will be assisted by one Rigman in first shift where the Drillers work in second shift it will be under the charge of Grade C person with required subordinate staff. It is mentioned that 20 Rigmen in Grade D will be placed in Grade C on the basis of seniority and merits with effect from 1-3-1981 designated as Senior Rigmen and two Drilling Charge hands who were presently in Grade C from 1-1-1979 will be placed in Grade B with effect from 1-3-1981. It is further mentioned that out of the 27 Driller Charge Hands present in Grade B 18 will be placed in Grade A on the basis of seniority-cum-merit basis on the decisions and education qualifications with effect from 1-3-1981 and they will however continue to perform the same functions as at present. It is mentioned that the above terms should be implemented on or before 30-9-1981. Now admittedly the workman was promoted as Junior Driller in the old grade with effect from 1-1-1979. He asserted as early as 7-7-1981 under Ex. W3 that he is attending to the work of three machines and their reporting. He stated that instances when people were like T. Narasiah and other Muccadams who were working as Rigmen in Grade D in the Prospecting Department were promoted as Drilling Chargehand in Grade C while he is still continued in Grade D. So he asserted that as he was maintaining three machines independently that he should be promoted to Grade for which his counterpart Gopal Rao, Krishnaswamy and others were placed. Even in Ex. W4 he mentioned that he was full charge of three Drills i.e. 35 Model Diamond drills-2 and joy 7 screw feed diamond drill-1 and that he is operating these drilling machines with the assistance of Coal Cutters and that such Drillers on the surface are kept incharge of Grade A and that there is no difference in the nature of duties performed on the surface and underground. So he explained that it is most unjustifi-

ed in placing him in Grade-D while a person who is efficient similarly work on the surface is given Grade-A. So he wanted that he should be given proper grade namely Grade A. His representation to the Divisional Superintendent is also to the same effect. Evidently under Ex. W2 there is no designation as Junior Driller after settlement and the same designation is abolished in the year 1974 and the Management has given the designation as Driller Foreman for those who are operating two to three machines and placed them in Grade A but in the case of this workman he is shown as placing him in Grade D though he pointed out the same to all including the Grievance Committee amicably there was no response. The same was also represented by the Union under Ex. W7. There even asserted what Syed Ahmed has stated is true and that those who are operating two or three machines here placed in Grade A, but Syed Ahmed is kept in the designation as Junior Driller and kept him in Grade-D and the same is illegal. So even on the basis of settlement under Ex. W2 as well as the representation under Ex. W6 W5, W4 and W3 there was discrimination shown in the case of Syed Ahmed. There cannot be any discrimination on the ground that he is a workman working in the Mine being on the rolls of Mine, by not treating him on par with the persons working in the Prospecting Department. There is no such discrimination mentioned in the Settlement Ex. W2. The point to be seen is whether the nature of duties are similar or not. W.W1 asserted that the duties are similar and infact he is working and repairing the drilling machines and using diamond core drills and that there is risk involved under the ground while attending to drilling duties and he is also given the assistance of a Rigman. Surprisingly the Management wanted him to come back to his parent department namely Prospecting Department and stand on his own chances long with others for being consider for promotion. In the settlement there is nothing like a person working in the Mine is eligible for promotion only as per the rules of the Mine especially when they are discharging the duties of head driller or drillers as the case may be. It has no relevancy to the Prospecting Department or Mine Department when his duties are similar to that of Head Driller and when he asserted in his claims statement and also adduced evidence and made representation under Exs. W3, W4, W5 it is assenting the same facts that there is no difference in work and that he is looking after three drills in the underground with the assistance of a coal cutter, and that there is no difference in the nature of duties performed on the surface between Grade-A Driller and himself, and when the Union has taken up his case and the Management could not contradict the same with any tangible legal evidence. Even after giving fair and ample opportunity to the management several times to contradict the same; when there was no contrary evidence, I hold on the available evidence that the Management of Singareni Collieries are not justified in denying Grade-A to Syed Ahmed who is presently shown in Grade-D. He is therefore entitled to Grade-A with effect from 1-1-1979 as per the Settlement under Ex. W2 with salaries of Grade-A and other attendant benefits from the date of his appointment irrespective of the nomenclature given to him.

Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him, corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal this the 19th day of January, 1987.

Appendix of Evidence

Witnesses Examined

for the Workmen :

W.W1 Syed Ahmed.

Witnesses Examined

for the Management :

NIL

Documents marked for the Workmen

- Ex. W1 Photostat copy of the promotion order dt. 16-12-78 issued to Syed Ahmed by the General Manager, S. C. Co. Ltd., Kothagudem.
- Ex. W2 True copy of the settlement entered into between the Workman and the Management of S. C. Co. Ltd., Kothagudem.
- Ex. W3 Representation dt. 7-7-81 made by Syed Ahmed to the General Manager, S. C. Co. Ltd., Kothagudem.
- Ex. W4 Representation dt. 22-3-82 made by Syed Ahmed to the S. M. E. V.K. 7 Incline, S. C. Co. Ltd., Kothagudem Collieries.
- Ex. W5 True copy of the representation dt. 27-4-82 made by Syed Ahmed to the Divisional Superintendent, S. C. Co. Ltd., Kothagudem Division Rudrampur.
- Ex. W6 Application dt. 30-9-82 submitted under the grievance procedure Stage No. 3 to the Secretary Grievance Committee, S. C. Co. Ltd., Rudrampur by Syed Ahmed.
- Ex. W7 Representation dt. 6-10-82 made by General Secretary to the Superintendent of Mines, V. K. No. 7 Incline, with regard to the promotion of Syed Ahmed.
- Ex. W8 Representation dt. 4-11-82 made by Branch Secretary, Singareni Collieries Workers' Union, Kothagudem, Khammam District to the Asst. Labour Commissioner (C) Government of India, Vijayawada with regard to promotion of Syed Ahmed.
- Ex. W9 Notice dt. 22-11-86 issued by the General Secretary, Singareni Collieries Workers' Union, Kothagudem to the Additional Chief Mining Engineer, V. K. 7 Incline, S. C. Co. Ltd., Kothagudem to the Singareni Collieries Workers' Union, Kothagudem in view of Ex. W9.

Documents marked for the Management

NIL

Dt. 27-1-87.

V. K. SHARMA, Desk Officer
J. VENUGOPALA RAO, Industrial Tribunal
[No. L-22012/164/83-D. III(B)]

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 1987

का. आ. 574:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स गीता ट्रांसपोर्ट कं., फालोदी क्वारी, सवाई माधोपुर के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निश्चित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-2-87 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 18th February, 1987

S.O. 574.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government

Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Geeta Transport Co., Phalodi Quarry, Sawai Madhopur and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 5th February, 1987.

BEFORE SHRI M. K. BANSAL, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVT., INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT, CHANDIGARH.

Case No. I.D. 70/1985.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of M/s. Geeta Transport Co. Phalodi Quarry, Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan).

AND

Their workman—Bhanwar Singh.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—None.

For the Workman—None.

INDUSTRY : Quarry

STATE : Rajasthan

AWARD

Dated : 27th January, 1987

The present reference No. L-29011(54)/84 D.III(B) dated 25th April 1985 under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 was received for decision on the following points :

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. Geeta Transport Co. Loading and Transport Contractors in Phalodi Quarry of M/s. Jaipur Udyog Ltd. Sawai Madhopur in terminating the services of Shri Bhanwar Singh, S/o Shri Mool Singh, Helper w.e.f. 25-12-1983 is justified? If not, to what relief Shri Bhanwar Singh is entitled?"

2. Notices were issued to both the parties. From Raghu Raj Pal Singh Secretary, K.Y.K.S. Phalodi Quarry a letter was received that it is not possible for the workman to attend the dispute at Chandigarh so case may be posted at Jaipur. Case was posted for hearing at Jaipur for 27-1-1987. For the date notices were issued to the Employer and employee both. The employee was served through Raghu Raj Pal Singh. About employer the report was that the management closed the business. On 27-1-1987 no body turned up either on behalf of the workman or employer. As such it appears that workman is not interested in prosecuting the present reference. So the same is dismissed in default on the part of the workman for want of prosecution and returned as such.

Announced in Open Court Camp at Jaipur.
27-1-87.

M. K. BANSAL, Presiding Officer
[No. L-29011/54/84-D.III(B)]

का. आ. 575:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, मैसर्स राजस्थान खनिज अभिकरण, भीलवाड़ा के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निश्चित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-2-87 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 575.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation

to the management of M/s. Rajasthan Khanji Abhikaran, Bhilwara and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 5th February, 1987.

BEFORE SHRI M. K. BANSAL, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHANDIGARH

Case No. I, D. 74/1985

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of M/s. Rajasthan Khanji Abhikaran Kumharon-ke-Mandi-ke pass, Miyachand-ki-Bawari Bhilwara (Rajasthan).

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—None.

For the workman—None.

INDUSTRY : Quarry

STATE : Rajasthan

AWARD

Dated, 27th January, 1987

The present reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 No. L-29011(17)/85-D. III (B) dated the 21st May 1985 relating to the following dispute was received for decision :

"Whether the action of the management of Messrs Rajasthan Khanji Abhikaran, Bhilwara owner of Silcon Sand Mine at Jawal are justified and legal in terminating the services of Sarvshri (Rampal son of Moti Lal (2) Bhola S/o Bherugujar, (3) Balunath (4) Devilal S/o Ramchandra (5) Bhura S/o Raju Gujar (6) Kana Chowkidar and (7) Devi Singh son of Dudsing ? If not, to what relief are these 7 workmen entitled ?"

2. Workmen appeared through Secretary Khan Mazdoor Congress Bhilwara. They prayed that the case may be fixed at Jaipur to avoid unnecessary expenditure to the workmen. The case was listed for hearing at Jaipur for 27-1-1987. The Secretary was personally served by the notices sent through Regd. A.D. post for the said date on 1-1-1987. The Employer was also served for the said date. But none appeared during my court at Jaipur. The present reference is pending since 1985. None appeared on behalf of the workman inspite of notices sent earlier and as such it appears that workmen are not interested in pursuing the case and the present reference is dismissed for want of prosecution and returned as such.

Announced in Open Court Camp at Jaipur.

Dated : 27-1-1987.

M. K. BANSAL, Presiding Officer

[No. L-29011/17/85-D.III (B)]

का. आ 576 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, मैसर्स सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कां. लि. की रामकृष्णपुर डिवीजन-2, पो. रामकृष्णपुर, जिला अदिलबाद (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-2-1987 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 576.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal Hyderabad, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute

between the employers in relation to the management of Ramkrishnapur Division II of M/s. S. C. Co. Ltd., P.O. Ramkrishnapur Distt. Adilabad (A.P.) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 3rd February, 1987

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL)
AT HYDERABAD

Industrial Dispute No. 47 of 1984

BETWEEN

The Workmen of Singareni Collieries Company Limited,
Ramakrishnapur, Adilabad District (A.P.)

AND

The Management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company
Limited, Ramakrishnapur, Adilabad District A.P.,

APPEARANCES :

Sarvasri V. Venkata Ramana and V. Srinivas, Advocates—
for the Workmen.

Sarvasri K. Srinivas Murthy, H. K. Saigal and Kumari
G. Sudha, Advocates—for the Management.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-22012(156)/83-D.III (B) dated 19-7-1984 referred the following dispute under Sections 10(1)(d) and 7-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the employers in relation to the management of Messrs Singareni Collieries Company Limited P.O. Ramakrishnapur District, Adilabad and their workmen to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

"Whether the management of Messrs Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. Ramakrishnapur Division-II P.O. Ramakrishnapur are justified in denying Category IV wages to Sarvasri Gajella Kondiah and Veladi Sambaiiah, General Mazdoors of R.K. 8 Incline for their having functioned as mason from July 1981 onwards."

If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled ?

This reference was registered as Industrial Dispute No. 47 of 1984 and notices were issued to the parties.

2. In the claims statement it is mentioned that the Mine of R.K. 8 Incline the Mining Sirdars, Shot Firers, Clerical Staff and other Supervisory staff were appointed from the beginning and they are receiving the wages as per the recommendations of the Wage Board. Under these officials there arise need for the Masons, Hauler Khalasis, Pump Khalasis, Drillers etc. but the Management have appointed Category I Temporary Tunnel Mazdoors and General Mazdoors and were extracting the above works from them. Sri Gajelli Kondiah and Veladi Sambaiiah are doing the work of masons because they knew the said job. These two were brought from other mine to R.K. 8 Incline and from July 1981 they are doing the work of masons. It is pointed out that as per the Wage Board Recommendations the masons should be paid Category IV wages but the Management is paying Category I wages to all these workers and extracting the above works. It is also asserted that these workers are working as masons from 1-7-1981 without any break in service but they are not paid appropriate category wages. According to the Union the Mine digging as well as tunnelling work is being done by these two workers yet the Management is not paying wages as per the recommendations of the Wage Board. Though the Company has the same Executive Director for all the Mines and they are paying Category IV wages in the Singareni Collieries Company. The same kind of tunnelling work is done in 68 Dip. M. Pit and SMG-3 all belonging to Singareni Collieries. So it is requested that they should be paid Category IV wages from 1-7-1981 as they were acting in clear vacancy with effect from 1-7-1981.

3. The Management in their counter mentioned that tunnelling as a preliminary operation of a Mine where tunnelling mazdoors are employed. According to them Until the coal

production commences there will not be full work of eight hours for the jobs, like Hauling, Trammiering, Masonary etc. The tunnel mazdoors are trained and engaged on such jobs and they are paid acting allowances of appropriate category as and when they work. The Petitioners G. Kondiah and V. Sambaiah who have acted as masons were paid acting allowance for the days they worked on acting. The statutory posts like Mining Sirdars, Shot Firers must be filled up right from the beginning of the mining operations. Their case when there is full work tunnel mazdoors will be appointed and the Shot firers appointed from the beginning and the other categories of workmen cannot be compared with the statutory personnel. The tunneling work of R.K. 8 Incline started with effect from 1-9-1981 and coal production was started with effect from July 1983. Hence the acting of the workmen involved in the dispute as Masons from 1-7-1981 as claimed by the Union is not correct and the workmen are working as Masons after 1-9-1981 and they were paid acting allowance for the days they acted. Basing on the acting musters and vacancies, G. Kondiah was promoted as mason with effect from 1-9-1983 after starting of the coal production in July, 1983 and Sri V. Sambaiah was made permanent as General Mazdoors with effect from 1-12-1982. As per the Industrial Engineering Department standards one Mason is required in the Mine where the coal production is 10 to 12 thousand tons per month. Hence there is no need to post a second Mason in R.K. 8 Incline where the coal production is 4.5 thousand tonnes per month. R.K. 8 Tunnel is of 200 meters in length, walling is done only after 50 meters in length. Normally one mason with four mazdoors can complete 5 to 6 cubic meters of work in a shift. Thus for total man shifts on this R.K. 8 Incline tunnel there is no requirement of two masons in R.K. 8 where there is only one face only in operation. The petitioner has compared the workers at 68 dip, Morgans Pit and Somagundam No. 3 Incline of the Company and the material facts have been omitted to suit their purposes. It is pertinent to state that there was recession in Coal Industry and number of Respondent Mines were closed. Several workmen of various categories were surplus and the Management was not able to provide work. In view of the closure of the Mine the Management had to retrench all the workmen. Instead of doing so provided alternative jobs to excess workmen they were permitted to work at 68 Dip Morgans Pit and Somagundam No. 3 Incline to carry out the tunnelling operation and the same wages were paid which they were already drawing. As such R.K. 8 Incline cannot be compared with the Morgans Pit and Somagundam No. 3 Incline tunnel. Further the workers whoever acted in higher category were paid acting allowance and no discriminatory procedure were adopted in payment of wages. The promotion of Sri G. Kondiah was intimated to the Union and also minutes were drawn with the Vice President of the Petitioner Union which was forwarded to the Government requesting not to refer the dispute as per the management letter dated 17-7-1984. Thus the Union has no claim as the two workers involved in this dispute were promoted as Masons and General Mazdoor, basing on the vacancies and performance of the work put in.

4. The matter was registered as I. D. No. 47 of 1984 on 26-7-1984 to this Tribunal and the workers filed their claims statement dated 3-8-1984 and the Management filed Vakalat Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy and Miss G. Sudha on 27-11-1984. The Management filed their counter finally on 1-2-1985. On 29-3-1985 as the workman and their representative were absent and as the counsel for the Management present the reference is terminated and workman filed M.P. No. 120/85 to restore the industrial dispute and after hearing both sides the said M.P. is allowed and the I. D. is restored to file and posted for enquiry on condition that the matter will be taken up for trial on 1-7-1985. Sri V. Venkataramana filed tation on 1-7-1985 till 5-30 p.m. in view of the orders passed vakalat for the workmen and finally as there was no representation on 26-6-1985 as there was no witness produced for enquiry by the workers, it is mentioned that condition order automatically works and the petition stands dismissed.

5. Again the counsel filed M.P. No. 400/85 for the workmen and after hearing both sides the matter is restored to file. Finally on 28-1-1986 in the presence of both parties and their counsels WW-1, WW-2 were examined in chief and Ex. W-1 and W-2 were marked and counsel for the Manage-

ment wanted time for cross examination; it is adjourned to 18-2-1986. WW-1 was cross examined and completed on 18-2-1986. The matter is adjourned for cross examination of WW-2 to 21-3-1986 and WW-2 is recalled and completed on 17-4-1986. Thus the workmen evidence is closed.

6. The matter is posted from that time onwards for management evidence till 12-5-1986, 5-6-1986, 25-6-86 and 22-7-86 and on 30-8-86. The Management sought for an adjournment by filing a Memo also and the matter again adjourned to 30-9-1986. Even on that date the management wanted further time for evidence and it is posted to 13-10-86. Even on that date the Management wanted further time for evidence. On 13-10-1986 the workers counsel Sri V. Venkataramana filed M.P. No. 396/86 stating that the Management has taken sufficient time for adducing their evidence and workmen evidence was closed on 17-4-86 and no adjournment should be granted. In the said circumstances as the Management is fairly given nearly six months time for their evidence and as there was no representation from them or from the authorised representative the evidence for the Management is treated as closed and the petition was allowed. The said copy of M.P. No. 396 was also served on the Personnel Officer. The matter was posted for arguments.

7. Again notice was also directed to both parties and posted to 5-6-1986 as they were not ready for arguments on 19-11-1986 Sri V. Venkatarama present and wanted time on the memo filed by the Management which is numbered as M.P. No. 435/86. Infact M.P. No. 435/86 filed by the Management seeking to defer the matter in view their objection to proceed further as they filed similar Memo in I. D. No. 41/85 stating it has nothing to do with the present case. Infact when a similar petition is filed in I. D. No. 41/85 the Tribunal had occasion to pass the order in M.P. No. 278/86 dated 4-9-1986 rejecting it as frivolous. Sri V. Venkataramana also opposed stating that the matter was old and the reasons mentioned for grant of differing are irrelevant for the purpose of the disposal of this case and endorsed that the case may be proceeded with. Finally after waiting till 20-11-86 on 20-11-1986 and after giving further notice, the matter is posted for arguments if any till 24-11-1986. The arguments were treated as closed and reserved for award.

8. The evidence of WW-1 would show that he is the President of Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union and the matter related to two workers namely G. Kondiah and V. Sambaiah regarding non-payment of wages of Category IV to them at R.K. 8 Incline. It is also mentioned that they have been continuously working as Mason ever since July 1981 and the work of Mason come under Category IV for wages. According to him these two workers are paid Category I General Mazdoor wages and they were paying 8 or 9 days in a month in Category IV officiating allowance while extracting the work throughout the month continuously as Mason. He pointed out that all the Masons who work in Singareni Collieries are paid Category IV wages but the same is denied to these workers. It is also asserted that these workers are working in permanent vacancies continuously and Sri G. Kondiah is permanent mason in 1983 while V. Sambaiah still continuing to be a general mazdoor. He asserted that V. Sambaiah and Kondiah are specially brought to the Incline from another Incline as masons having known their capabilities. He filed representation Ex. W-1 made by them to the Assistant Commissioner of Labour and Ex. W-2 is the failure report. He accepted that it was a fact that without tunneling there cannot be any mine excavation and the Mines was started in 1983 July. According to him he did not file any documents to show that the Mine was started in May 1981 but not in the month of September, 1981. According to him he explained that the Mine means digging of earth and constructing wall by Masons is one part and going inside the portion within the Mine is the second part.

He asserted that the second part of the Mine was started in 1981 and the production was started in 1983. He said that the tunneling length of R.K. 8 is thousand feet and of the thousand feet is bounded with wall and he denied that the tunnel is only 200 meters in length and the walling is done upto 50 meters. He denied that there is a difference in R.K. 8 Incline from other Mines. He mentioned that the production has no relevancy for the appointment of masons

and timbermen but their services dependent upon conditions of mine and not on production. He asserted that two masons are working as on today i.e. the date of deposition in R.K. 8 Incline.

9. WW-2 is one S. Sambaiah, General Mazdoor who is the second petitioner herein. According to him he knew the work of mason and originally he worked as general mazdoor cum badli worker in K.K. 1 and later in R.K. 6. He deposed that in 1981 the Management entrusted him with the work of mason in R.K. 8 Incline. There is a vacancy of mason. The management itself wanted him to work as mason and paid wages for five or ten days in a month and the rest of the days he was being paid as general mazdoor though his services were taken as mason. He deposed that himself and G. Kondiah continuously worked as mason from July 1981 onwards till today and that he is entitled to be regularisation of mason in Category IV from July 1981 with attendant benefits and allowance while regularising the said posts. He claimed that he is entitled for mason of Category IV from July 1981 and that G. Kondiah was given promotion as mason in 1983 at last and G. Kondiah is transferred to R.K. 6 after promotion. According to him Isepalli Kistiah was brought from other Incline and now working in the vacancy of G. Kondiah and that Sambaiah is continued as mason in R.K. 8 Incline but not promoted as regularised. In the cross examination he mentioned that he is working as General Manager in R.K. 8 Incline and that he came as Tunnel mazdoor when he came in R.K. 8 Incline and production of coal was started in September 1983 and he was given acting allowance whenever he was given mason from General Mazdoor, category while acting. He denied that he never worked as mason. He asserted that as General mazdoor he was given only mason work and that Kondiah was senior to him. He denied that only one mason in sufficient and two masons are not required in the Incline. On the other hand he asserted that himself and Kondiah jointly worked in the said Incline. He denied the suggestion that there is no vacancy of mason and that he was not eligible for masons post. According to him after he gave evidence in the Tribunal he was refused to be given mason work from the time of his deposition. There is all the evidence.

10. The Management did not adduce any evidence and as per the Orders in M.P. No. 396/86 the evidence of the Management was treated as closed on 13-10-1986.

11. Now admittedly the authorised representative cross examined two witnesses as WW-1 and WW-2 fully and satisfactorily and they failed to adduce any evidence. It is nowhere mentioned even in Memo in M.P. No. 435/86 that they wanted to adduce evidence and that the same it was refused. They wanted the matter to be deferred as they filed a petition in J. D. No. 41 of 1985 and it is (M.P. No. 435/86) rejected giving reasons vide part of the record.

12. The counter itself would show that G. Kondiah was promoted as Mason and infact they intimated to the Union as well as Government requesting them not to refer the dispute as per letter dated 17-7-1984. Though a suggestion was made to WW-1 to that effect. The said letter dated 17-7-1984 was not filed by the Management. It is the case of the Management that the tunneling work in R.K. 8 Incline started with 1-9-1981 and the coal production was started from July 1983. Therefore the acting allowance of the two workmen as Masons from 1-7-1981 was denied. They did not produce any documents. It is for the management to produce the documents to show that when the tunneling work of R.K. 8 Incline was done. There must be records and payment of musters and wages regarding the work turned out. So simply stating that the tunneling work was started on 1-9-1981 and when they did not choose to adduce any evidence and when they fail to produce the material documents on this aspect will not solve or will not make their case strong to hold that the tunneling work in R.K. 8 Incline was started from 1-9-1981. But there is oral evidence of the President of the Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union WW-1 and as well as WW-2 worked as Mason that they were working from July 1981 onwards as masons. Having mentioned in para 4 of the counter that the Management was having muster and that the coal production was started in July 1983 necessary records are not made available to the Tribunal. Now G. Kondiah was promoted as Mason with

effect from 1-9-1983 as per the Management after starting the coal production in July 1983 when he is working from 1-9-1981 why he should be promoted as mason with effect from 1-9-1983 is not explained. Evidently K. Kondiah as per the evidence of WW-2 as well as WW-1 was working as mason along with WW-2 V. Sambaiah from 1-7-1981. As per the evidence of WW-2 as well as WW-1 was working as on 17-8-1982 to the Assistant Labour Commissioner that there is lot of masonry work in R.K. 8 Incline and there was no permanent mason in that mine and that in the existing clear vacancies Sri G. Kondiah and V. Sambaiah are working as masons for the last "10 months" and the Management is extracting full one month's work from them and paying acting allowance in Category IV wages for eight or nine days and that it is unfair labour practice and injustice on the part of the Management. It is mentioned clearly that those workers are officiating as mason for the last "10 months", they are entitled for promotion as per the Company's Standing Orders but the Management is not honouring their own Company's Standing Orders and therefore the President wanted conciliation proceedings be started. Ex W-2 would show that the Union stated that the workmen questioned having been worked as mason in the existing vacancies for the last "ten months" and they were paid acting allowance of Category IV for eight or nine days that full one month work was extracted from them and it amounted to unfair labour practice towards the workmen and discussion were held in this regard. Infact the views of the Management were not known as the Management sought for adjournment after adjournment at the conciliation stage and failure report was sent.

13. Even on the basis of Ex. W-1 which is dated 7-8-82 it is a specific case both these workers worked for about 10 months prior to that as masons though they were paid acting allowance to Category IV wages for eight or nine days. So it would at best indicate that the tunneling working R.K. 8 Incline was started with effect from 1-9-1981 and not as mentioned by the workmen on 1-7-1981 on the basis of Exs. W-1 and W-2 which are filed by the workmen and their oral evidence coupled with the cross examination and the counters filed by the management. It is clear that the tunneling work of R.K. 8 incline was started in 1-9-1981 and not at any rate from 1-7-1981. Now when the evidence of WW-1 and WW-2 would show coupled with Exs. W-1 and W-2 that these two people were working as masons with effect from 1-9-1981, it is strange when there are existing clear vacancies without any break and as per the Wage Board recommendation when they are entitled for Category IV wages they should be treated as Category I general mazdoor or tunnel mazdoors as the case may be. It is admitted by the Management that for those are doing tunneling mason work from the beginning Category IV wages are paid as per the recommendations of the Wage Board and if so on the basis of WW-1 and WW-2 evidence and Exs. W-1 and W-2 when there are clear two vacancies to say that there is only one vacancy of mason and that G. Kondiah is promoted as mason with effect from 1-9-1983 without explaining from 1-9-1981 why he was not given mason wages in Category IV and when the evidence of V. Sambaiah who is examined as WW-2 established the fact that he too was working as mason in the same incline for about 10 months along with G. Kondiah and Exs. W-1 and W-2 also confirm the same and when the Management failed to show that there is only one mason post in R.K. No. 8 Incline and WW-1 denied that production has no relevancy for the appointment of mason and as the timberman and their services depend upon the condition of Mine and not on the production and when Exs. W-1 and W-2 showed that two workers were continuously as masons for ten months at the time of conciliation in R.K. 8 Incline and when it is admitted that G. Kondiah was transferred to R.K. 6 Incline on promotion as mason in 1983 and that V. Sambaiah was continued to work in the same incline as mason and another Istapalli Kistiah is brought from other Incline in the vacancy of G. Kondiah which is not contraverted it would show that two masons were always working and therefore it is established that V. Sambaiah was also working as Mason continuously from 1-9-1981 and he is entitled to the wages as Category IV under the Wage Board agreement. Thus on a careful consideration of the material placed before me I hold that these two workers G. Kondiah and V. Sambaiah are entitled for Category IV wages in R.K. No. 8 Incline for having functioned as Masons from

September 1981 onwards and the management is not justified in denying category IV wages to both of them from 1-9-1981 onwards as the vacancies were there and they were working in continuous vacancies on a permanent basis. So both the workers G. Kondiah and V. Sambaiah are entitled as Masons in Category IV wages since they were working without any break from 1-9-1981 and the Management is directed to place them in Category IV wages as masons with effect from 1-9-1981 with attendant benefits.

Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him and corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal, this the 17th day of January, 1987.

Appendix of Evidence

Witnesses Examined

for the workmen :

WW-1—S. Nagaiah Reddy

WW-2—Veladi Sambaiah.

Witnesses Examined

for the Management :

NIL

Documents marked for the Workmen

Ex. W-1—Representation dated 17-8-82 made by S. Nagaiah Reddy, President to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Manjeri with regard to confirmation of G. Kondiah and V. Sambaiah.

Ex. W-2—Failure of conciliation report.

Documents marked for the Management

NIL

Dated 24-1-1987.

J. VENUGOPALA RAO, Industrial Tribunal
[No. L-22012/156/83-D.III (B)]

का. आ. 577:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, ललास हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक प्रोजेक्ट के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 4-2-87 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 577.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Salal Hydro Electric Project and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 4th February, 1987.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI M. K. BANSAL, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHANDIGARH

Case No. I.D. 65/86

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Salal Hydro Electric Project Jyotipuram-J & K.

AND

Their workman : Ram Rath,

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : None.

For the workman : None.

INDUSTRY : Salal Hydro Electric Project STATE J&K

AWARD

Dated 29-1-1987

Under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 a dispute No. L-42012/30/85-D.II(B) dated the 10th November, 1986 with workman Ram Rath Junior Foreman and the Employer Salal Hydro Electric Project was referred to this Tribunal for decision which is as under :

"Whether the action of the management of Salal Hydro Electric Project in refusing promotion to Shri Ram Rath Junior Foreman to the pay scale of Rs. 425-700 w.e.f. 1-2-1982 or thereafter as has been given to his juniors, S/S Janak Singh and Hari Singh Chagemen is justified ? If not, to what relief is Shri Ram Rath entitled to ?"

2. Notices were issued to the parties. Reply was received from Shri Banarsi Dass, General Secretary of the Union that the matter of Shri Ram Rath had been settled through bilaterally settlement arrived between the Union and the Salal Project management under Section 2(P) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

3. In view of the settlement arrived between the parties through mutual agreement, it is held that now there is no dispute between the parties and a No Dispute Award is passed in the present case.

Chandigarh.

29-1-87.

M. K. BANSAL, Presiding Officer

[No. L-42012/38/85-D.II(B)]

V. K. SHARMA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 फरवरी, 1987

आदेश

का. आ. 578:—मध्य प्रदेश राज्य खनन निगम लिमिटेड भोपाल के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व एम. पी. खदान स्वतंत्र मजदूर संगठन करता है, एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और उक्त नियोजकों और कर्मचारों ने औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10-क के अधीन एक लिखित करार द्वारा उक्त विवाद को माध्यस्थता के लिए निर्दिष्ट करने का करार कर लिया है और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (3) के अधीन उक्त माध्यस्थता करार की एक प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार को भजी है।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (3) के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त करार को एतद्वारा प्रकाशित करती है।

करार

12 दिसम्बर, 1986

(औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 10-क के अधीन) नियोजकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले :

प्रबंध निदेशक, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य खनन निगम लिमिटेड, भोपाल।

कर्मकारों/कर्मकार का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले :

श्री बी. आर. साहू, जनरल सेक्रेटरी, एम. पी. खदान स्वतंत्र मजदूर संगठन बारादौर।

पक्षकारों के बीच निम्नलिखित विवाद को श्री के. सी. लुके, क्षेत्रीय श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय), जबलपुर के माध्यस्थ के लिए निर्देशित करने का करार किया गया है।

1. विनिर्दिष्ट विवादग्रस्त विषय: क्या डुमारपाड़ा डोलोमाइट माइन, बारादौर के कर्मकार प्रबंधन द्वारा 26-9-1983 से 22-10-1983 तक घोषित की गई तालाबंदी की अवधि के दौरान मजदूरी के हकदार हैं? यदि हां, तो वे किस अनुतोष के हकदार हैं?
2. विवाद के पक्षकारों का विवरण जिनमें अंतर्बलित स्थापन या उपक्रम का नाम और पता भी सम्मिलित है। एम. पी. राज्य खनन निगम लिमिटेड और बारादौर डोलोमाइट खानों के कर्मकार
3. कर्मकार का नाम, यदि वह स्वयं विवाद में अंतर्बलित, या यदि कोई संघ प्रवर्तन कर्मकारों का, प्रतिनिधित्व करता हो, तो उसका नाम। एम. पी. खदान स्वतंत्र मजदूर यूनियन
4. प्रभावित उपक्रम में नियोजित कर्मकारों की कुल संख्या: 1153
5. विवाद द्वारा प्रभावित या संभाव्यतः प्रभावित होने वाले कर्मकारों की प्राक्कलित संख्या। 1143

हम यह करार भी करते हैं कि मध्यस्था का विनिश्चय हम पर आबद्ध कर होगा। यदि मध्यस्थ एक दूसरे से सहमत नहीं हैं, तो वे दूसरे व्यक्ति को मध्यस्थ नियुक्त करेंगे, जिसका पंचाट हम पर आबद्ध कर होगा।

मध्यस्थ अपना पंचाट तीन मास की कालावधि, या इसने और समय के भीतर, जो हमारे बीच पारस्परिक करार द्वारा पढ़ाया जाए, देगा। यदि पूर्व वर्णित कालावधि के भीतर पंचाट नहीं दिया जाता तो माध्यस्थ के लिए निर्देश स्वतः रद्द हो जाएगा और हम नए माध्यस्थ के लिए बातचीत करने को स्वतंत्र होंगे।

पक्षकारों के हस्ताक्षर :

हस्ता.

प्रबंधक निदेशक,
नियोजक का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले
मध्य प्रदेश राज्य खनन निगम लिमिटेड,
भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश)
कर्मकार का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले
हस्ता.

बी. आर. साहू, जनरल सेक्रेटरी
मध्य प्रदेश खदान स्वतंत्र मजदूर संगठन, बारादौर
साक्षी :—

1. ह. —बी. के. घोष, एम. ई. एम. पी. एम. एम. सी. एल. भोपाल
2. ह. —डी. स्वामीनाथन, प्रबंध निदेशक के स्टैनो, एम. पी. एस. एम. सी. एल.

मध्यस्थ की सहमति

संख्या जे-2/63/86-आई आर-II

दिनांक, 22 दिसम्बर, 1986

सेवामें,

1. प्रबंध निदेशक,
एम. पी. राज्य खनन निगम लिमिटेड,
भोपाल।
2. श्री बी. आर. साहू,
जनरल सेक्रेटरी,
एम. पी. खदान स्वतंत्र मजदूर संगठन,
बारादौर, बिलासपुर,
(मध्य प्रदेश)।

विषय:—एम. पी. एन. एम., निगम लिमिटेड और एम. पी. के. एन. मजदूर संगठन, बारादौर के बीच दिनांक 12 दिसम्बर, 1986 का माध्यस्थ करार।

महोदय,

मैं, प्रवर्तन विवाद में मध्यस्थ के रूप में काम करने के लिए अपनी भूमति देता हूँ।

आप माध्यस्थता करार की तथा मेरी समिति की एक प्रति भारत सरकार के सचिव तथा सभी अन्य संबंधित पक्षकारों को भेज दें, जैसा कि औद्योगिक विवाद (केन्द्रीय) विनियम, 1957 के नियम 7 के अधीन अपेक्षित है।

भवदीय,

के. सी. लुके.

क्षेत्रीय श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय), जबलपुर

[संख्या एल-29013/1/82-डी-3(वी)]

वी. के. शर्मा, डैस्क अधिकारी

ORDER

New Delhi, the 19th February, 1987.

S.O. 578.—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the management of H. P. State Mining Corporation Limited, Bhopal and their workmen represented by M. P. Khadan Swatantra Mazdoor Sangathan, Baraduar.

And Whereas, the said employers and their workmen have by a written agreement under Section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), agreed to refer the said dispute to Arbitration and have forwarded to the Central Government under Sub-section (3) of section 10-A of the said Act, a copy of the said arbitration agreement;

Now therefore in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 10-A of the said Act, the Central Government hereby published the said agreement :

"AGREEMENT

12th December, 1986.

(Under Section 10-A of the Industrial Dispute Act 1947)

Between

Representing employers :— Managing Director,
The M. P. State Mining
Corporation Ltd., Bhopal.

Representing workmen/
workman Shri B. R. Sahu,
General Secretary,
M. P. Khadan Swatantra
Mazdoor Sangathan,
Baraduar.

It is hereby agreed between the parties to refer the following dispute to the arbitration of Shri K. C. Luke, The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Jabalpur

1. Specific matter in disputes : "Whether the workers of of Dumarpara Dolomite Mine, Baraduar are entitled for wages during the period of lockout declared by the management with effect to from 26-9-83 to 22-10-83". If so what relief they are entitled to ?"

2. Details of the parties to the dispute including the name and address of the establishment or undertaking involved

1563 GI/86—10

3. Name of the workman in case he himself is involved in the dispute or the name of the Union, if any, representing the workman or workmen in question.

4. Total number of workmen employed in the undertaking effected. 1153

5. Estimated number of workmen affected or likely to be effected by the dispute. 1143

We further agree that the majority decisions of the arbitration(s) be binding on us.

In case the arbitrators are equally divided in their opinion, that they shall appoint another person as Umpire whose award shall be binding on us.

The arbitrator(s) shall make his (their) award within a period of Three months (here specify the period agreed upon by the parties) or within such further time as is extended by mutual agreement between us in writing. In case the award is not made within the period aforementioned the reference to arbitration shall stand automatically cancelled and we shall be free to negotiate for fresh arbitration.

Signature of the parties

Sd/-

Managing Director
Representing Employer
The Madhya Pradesh State
Mining Corporation Ltd.,
Bhopal, (M.P.)

Representing Workmen

Sd/-

General Secretary
Madhya Pradesh Khadan
Swatantra Mazdoor Sangathan,
Baraduar.

Witnesses :

1. Sd/- B. K. Ghosh M.E., M.P.S.M.C.L., Bhopal.
2. Sd/- D. Swaminathan, Steno to M.D. MPSMCL

CONSENT OF THE ARBITRATOR

No. J-2(63)/36-IR. II

Dated the 22nd Dec., 1986

To

1. The Managing Director,
M. P. State Mining Corporation Ltd., Bhopal.
2. Sri B. R. Sahu,
General Secretary,
M. P. Khadan Swatantra Mazdoor Sangathan,
Baraduar, Bilaspur (M.P.)

Sub : Arbitration Agreement dated 12th Dec. 1986 between M.P.S.M. Corpn. Ltd., and M.P.K.S. Mazdoor Sangathan, Baraduar.

Dear Sir,

Reference your Arbitration agreement dated 12th Dec. 1986. I hereby give my consent to act as Arbitrator of the dispute in question.

You may please forward a copy of the Arbitration Agreement alongwith my consent to the Secretary to the G/1 and all other concerned as required under rule 7 of the I. D. (Central) Rules, 1957.

Yours faithfully,

K. C. Luke.

Regional Labour Commissioner (C)
Jabalpur.

[No. L-829013/1/87-D.III(B)]

V. K. SHARMA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 1987

का.प्र. 579.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारत कोकिंग कोल लि. की खास कुसुण्डा कोलियरी के प्रबन्धन में सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नं. 2, धनबाद के पंचाट का प्रावधान करता है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की 3 फरवरी, 1987 की प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 18th February, 1987

S.O. 579.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Khas Kusunda Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 3rd February, 1987.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 34 of 1984

In the matter of industrial disputes under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Khas Kusunda Colliery of Messrs. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen—Shri S. Bose, Secretary, R.C.M.S. Union.

On behalf of the employers—Shri G. Prasad, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, the 27th January, 1987

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(59)/84-D.III(A) dated the 16th July, 1984.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Khas Kusunda Colliery of Messrs. Bharat Coking Coal Limited in stopping Shri Badal Chandra Sarkar, Munshi from work with effect from 28th February, 1973 is justified? If not, to what relief he is entitled?"

The case of the workmen is that the concerned workman Shri Badal Chandra Sarkar was working as Munshi on the surface of Selected Godhur Colliery. The job of Munshi on the surface is that of Clerical Cadre Grade-III time rated. The said selected Godhur Colliery was a non-Coking Colliery and was owned by private owners prior to its take over by the Central Government with effect from 31st January, 1973. A Central Government company namely M/s. Coal Mines Authority of India was formed as the Custodian General to administer day to day affairs of all the taken over Coal Mines. There existed another Central Government company namely M/s. B.C.C.L. who had become the owner of the Nationalised coking coal mines with effect from 1st May, 1972 since before the time of take over of the non-coking coal mines by the Central Government. The said M/s. B.C.C.L. was made additional custodian general and was given charge of taking over non-coking coal mines in the district of Dhanbad including the concerned colliery, namely, Selected Godhur Colliery. M/s. B.C.C.L. continued in the capacity of additional custodian general till the ownership, management and control of the non-coking coal mines in the district of Dhanbad was not handed over to them (M/s. BCCL), subsequent, to their nationalisation with effect from 1st May, 1973. Sometime after the ownership of the collieries vested in the BCCL, the management reorganised the small collieries into bigger units by amalgamation of the existing small collieries and in the said process, the selected Godhur Colliery was merged with Khas Kusunda Colliery. Thus BCCL was in the management of Selected Godhur Colliery from its take over, by the Central Government till the entire industrial dispute of the concerned workman had been handled by the BCCL management. The concerned workman started working in Selected Godhur colliery from 4th October, 1972 as Munshi. He was stopped from his duty by the management of BCCL with effect from 28th February, 1973 when the concerned colliery was being administered by the management of BCCL in the capacity of additional custodian general. On being illegally stopped by the management of BCCL, the concerned workman represented his grievance before the then colliery Management who forwarded to the higher authorities. In the meantime the ownership management and control of the colliery concerned vested in BCCL and the concerned workman as well as his union represented the matter before the management of BCCL. But to no effect. Thereafter the union of the workmen raised an industrial dispute before the ALC(C), Dhanbad vide their letter dated 9th August, 1975. The said ALC(C) Dhanbad took up the matter with the parties to the dispute. During the course of the discussion before the ALC(C), Dhanbad the management's officers attending the discussion expressed their desire that the dispute be settled by mutual discussion to which the unit agreed and the file of the ALC(C) was closed on the said understanding. Thereafter the dispute was processed by the officers of the management and the papers were sent to the higher authorities of BCCL for obtaining their sanction in the matter of reinstatement of the concerned workman and the matter kept pending before the management for long time. When no action was taken by the management of BCCL for a pretty long time, the union of the workman again raised the issue before the ALC(C) Dhanbad vide letter dated 30th July, 1983. The ALC(C) after giving notice to the parties held conciliation proceeding which ended in failure. Thereafter the present reference was made to this Tribunal for adjudication. The action of the management of BCCL in stopping the concerned workman from duty from 28th February, 1973 was not justified and the same was arbitrary and illegal. It has been proved that the concerned workman be reinstated with full back wages and allowance with consequential benefits.

The case of the management is that the reference is not legal maintainable. Khas Kusunda colliery is a non-coking coal mines which was taken over on 30th January, 1973 and was subsequently nationalised with effect from 1st May, 1973 under the provisions of the Coal Mines Nationalisation Act, 1973. The Central Government by a notification published in the Gazette of India dated 1st August, 1973 vested the right title and interest of owners of the aforesaid Khas Kusunda Colliery along with a large number of other coal mines in BCCL with retrospective effect, namely, 1st May, 1973. Till before that M/s. BCCL was not the owner or employer of Khas Kusunda Colliery and Coal Mines Authority Limited was the employer of Khas Kusunda Colliery. It is

submitted on behalf of the management that there was no relationship of employer and employee between the concerned workman and M/s. BCCL. M/s. BCCL was neither the employer nor had stopped the concerned workman from work. The case of the management, further, is that the concerned workman was not on the roll of the Coal Mine on 1st May, 1973 which was appointed date with regard to non-coking coal mines. The concerned workman is alleged to have been stopped from his work with effect from 28th February, 1973 and as M/s. BCCL was not the owner or employer of the said colliery on that date, the concerned workman had neither been stopped work by M/s. BCCL nor M/s. BCCL was capable of resolving the dispute as on 28th February, 1973.

The concerned workman Shri Badal Chandra Sarkar was taken in employment in Selected Godhur Colliery which is now a part of Khas Kusunda Colliery in October, 1972. He was stopped from work on 28th February, 1973. It was found from the school leaving certificate produced by the concerned workman that he was admittedly in school on 7th September, 1967, left the school on 30th June, 1973 and his date of birth recorded therein was 2nd June, 1955. Since the concerned workman had not completed 18 years of age, he was not capable of being employed in a mine underground as a Munshi unless a medical certificate in the prescribed form was granted to him by the certifying surgeon, namely the Dy. Director of Mines Safety (Medical), Dhanbad appointed under the Mines Act, 1952 that the concerned workman was fit for work as adult. No such certificate was ever produced by the concerned workman nor he was ever referred to certifying surgeon vesting medical examination. The concerned workman had not completed one year company's service from the date of his employment in October, 1972 to 28th February, 1973 when his work was stopped. The present dispute has been raised after a lapse of about 11 years and such a stale claim should not be allowed. The concerned workman has been throughout gainfully employed in Hindustan Malleable and Forgings Ltd., P.O. Bhuli, District Dhanbad and as such he is not entitled to any wages. The concerned workman was an inductee and he is trying to get employment in BCCL through foul means. The action of the management was fully justified in stopping the work and the concerned workman is entitled to no relief.

The only question to be decided in the present reference is whether the stopping of the work of the concerned workman as Munshi with effect from 28th February, 1973 was justified.

The management have examined one witness and the workman have examined two witnesses in support of their respective cases. The workmen have further produced documents which have been marked Ext. W-1 to W-6. The management have not produced any document.

On perusal of para-5 of the W.S. filed on behalf of the management, it will appear that the employment of the concerned workman in Selected Godhur Colliery in October, 1972 is admitted. It is also admitted that the work of the concerned workman was stopped with effect from 28th February, 1973. MW-1 Shri Gouranga Acharya was working as Superintendent of Mines of Selected Godhur Colliery from 1962 to 1973. He has stated that Selected Godhur Colliery is a non-coking coal mines and it was nationalised with effect from 1st May, 1973. He has stated that it was merged with Khas Kusunda Colliery on 1st July, 1973. According to him Selected Godhur Colliery was taken over by the CMA Ltd. and not by BCCL and subsequently the said mine was transferred to BCCL. He has stated that he knows the concerned workman. According to his evidence, it will appear that the concerned workman was an inductee by the erstwhile management on 31st January, 1973 and that the name of the concerned workman did not appear in Form B Register and that the concerned workman did not get any wage from the Selected Godhur colliery. He has stated that after takeover a screening committee was set up in order to find out the genuineness of the employees which found that the concerned workman was not genuine workman and as such he was stopped from work with effect from 28th June, 1973. In his cross-examination MW-1 has admitted that the concerned workman had worked at least from 31st January, 1973 to 27th February, 1973 in the said colliery although in

the W.S. of the management it is admitted that the concerned workman was employed from October, 1972. Now this witness is saying something different and is stating that the concerned workman had worked from 31st January, 1973 to 27th February, 1973 only. The evidence of MW-1 is further falsified by Ext. W-6 which is the comment dated 28th September, 1983 filed by the Personnel Manager Kusunda Area before the ALC(C), Dhanbad when an industrial dispute was raised on behalf of the union in respect of the concerned workman. It will appear from the said comment that Shri Badal Chandra Sarkar was given employment in Selected Godhur colliery in October, 1972 and he was stopped from work on 28th February, 1973. It is further stated that he had raised an Industrial Dispute vide case No. D-5/1(81)/75 dated 20th August, 1975. It is clear therefore that the management had admitted at the earlier stage that the concerned workman was employed in Selected Godhur colliery in October, 1972 and his work was stopped on 28th February, 1973. It is obvious therefore that MW-1 has not stated the truth and that he was moulding his evidence in support of the management's case by denying the actual fact of the date of employment of the concerned workman in Selected Godhur Colliery. WW-1 is Shri Rameshwar Pd. who is now working as Time Keeper. He had worked in Selected Godhur Colliery from 1969 to 1974 and he was working on the date of the takeover of the said colliery as Attendance Clerk. He knew the concerned workman working as Munshi in Selected Godhur Colliery at the time of take over. In his cross-examination he has stated that he had seen the concerned workman working as Munshi since about 2 to 3 months before the date of take over. Thus according to his evidence also the period from which the concerned workman was employed will come to October, 1972. The concerned workman has examined himself as WW-2. He has given the exact date from which he had started working as Munshi in Selected Godhur Colliery. He has stated that he was appointed on 4th October, 1972 in Selected Godhur Colliery as Munshi and was working when Selected Godhur colliery was taken over. He has stated that on 28th February, 1973 the management stopped him from work. Thus WW-2 has given the exact date of his employment in the Selected Godhur Colliery and according to him it will appear that he was appointed on 4th February, 1972 and his work was stopped from 28th February, 1973.

Ext. W-1 is a list of manpower of Selected Godhur Colliery and it was prepared by the erstwhile management of the Selected Godhur Colliery at the time when the said colliery was taken over by the Government. MW-1 Shri Gouranga Acharya was the Manager of Selected Godhur Colliery at the time of take over. He has stated in his cross-examination that a list was prepared in respect of all the monthly rated employees soon after 31st January, 1973 and the said list of manpower bears his signature and was prepared on 17th February, 1973. He has exhibited the said list as Ext. W-1. Thus Ext. W-1 is the admitted list of manpower of selected Godhur Colliery prepared by MW-1. On perusal of Ext. M-1 it will appear that the name of Badal Chandra Sarkar is mentioned in it who was working as Munshi at the time of take over. The name of WW-1 Rameswar Prasad is also included in it in Sl No. 9 as attendance clerk. Thus it is clear from Ext. W-1 that W.W. 1 Rameswar Prasad was a competent witness who could say whether the concerned workman was working in Selected Godhur Colliery at the time of takeover. MW-1 has not falsified Ext. W-1 he has stated in his evidence that the concerned workman was inducted by the erstwhile management on 31st January, 1973. If the management had inducted the concerned workman on 31st January, 1973 why did MW-1 agree to sign the list of manpower (Ext. W-1) which included the name of inductees who were not actually working in the colliery. He has given no explanation as to why he had included the name of the concerned workman as an employee of Selected Godhur colliery at the time of take over. If he had agreed to the wishes of the erstwhile management he must have known that he was committing fraud on the Government who was taking over the colliery. Moreover, as it is the admitted case of the management that the concerned workman was in the employment of Selected Godhur Colliery since October, 1972 which is further supported by Ext. M-1 prepared under the signature of MW-1, the evidence of MW-1 now being deposed before this Tribunal has to be discarded being far from the truth. I hold

therefore that the concerned workman was in the employment of Selected Godhur Colliery from 4th October, 1972 to 28th February, 1973.

I have already given my findings above that the concerned workman was in the employment of Selected Godhur Colliery from 4th October, 1972 and he continued working there till 28th February, 1973. This being the position the concerned workman was in the employment of Selected Godhur Colliery on the date of its take over by the Government and according to the provision of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, the concerned workman was to continue in the employment of the colliery even after take over and that was a reason that the concerned workman had continued working in the colliery even after the takeover till 28-2-1983. The case of the management that the concerned workman was an inductee is therefore not at all correct. The concerned workman was in the employment of Selected Godhur colliery since about 2 months prior to the takeover and as such the stoppage of his work as an inductee on 31st January, 1973 is not at all correct.

It will appear from the case of the management that the concerned workman was stopped from work on two grounds namely (1) He was an inductee (2) He could not have been appointed as Munshi in October, 1972 without a certificate from the Dy. Director of Mines Safety (Medical) that he was fit for work as adult as admittedly he was an adolescent at the time of his alleged appointment. So far the first objection of the management is concerned I have already dealt above. So far the second point is concerned the same requires now to be discussed. It is stated in para-5 of the W.S. of the management that from School leaving certificate produced by him it was found that he was admitted in the school on 7th September, 1967, left the school on 30th June, 1973 and his date of birth recorded therein was 2nd June, 1955 and since he had not completed 18 years of age he was incapable of being employed in a mine underground as a Munshi without medical certificate that he was fit for work as an adult. This plea can be sub-divided in two parts, namely, (1) He could not have been employed as underground Munshi without the required medical certificate as he was adolescent (2) he could not have worked during the period as he was already in the school.

As it is already admitted that the concerned workman was in the employment of Selected Godhur colliery from October, 1972 to 28th February, 1973 it is no use raising objection as to how he would have been employed or that his employment was not in accordance with the provisions of the Mines Act. The admitted fact has to be taken into account and according to that as referred above several times it is clear that the concerned workman was in the employment of Selected Godhur colliery from October, 1972 to 28th February, 1973. The management has not produced the School leaving certificate of the concerned workman and as such there is no evidence to this effect as to when the concerned workman had left the school. However, if a person appears, say in the secondary examination or Higher Secondary examination the result is published after three or four months or sometimes even much thereafter and when a student passes the examination and gets School leaving certificate his date of leaving school is not the date when he actually leaves the school but it is sometimes later when he passes the examination. Thus even if there was any date of leaving the school in the School leaving certificate that will not give true picture of the fact that the student had left the school actually on the date it was mentioned in the certificate. The student may have got himself engaged in the service after appearing in the examination or even after being sent up for appearing in the board examination and thus even though the concerned workman might have been shown the date of leaving school after date of his employment, that will not establish that the concerned workman had not been employed on 4th October 1982 as is being alleged by the workman. I have just stated the possibility above which is not borne out by any evidence but I may say that the plea of the management in the W.S. is without any substantial evidence. It is therefore difficult to accept the contention raised on behalf of the management that the concerned workman could not have worked during the admitted period because of the date of his leaving the school in the School leaving certificate as 30-6-1973.

The rule prohibiting the adolescent to work in the underground is provided in Section 40 of the Mines Act, 1952. It is provided that no adolescent shall be allowed to work in any part of a mine which is below ground unless (a) he has completed 16 years (aa) a medical certificate in the prescribed form granted to the adolescent by a certifying surgeon certifying that he is fit for work as adult is in the custody of the manager of the mine. In Section 2(i)(a) adolescent is denoted to mean a person who has completed his 15th year but has not completed his 18th year. The concerned workman WW-2 has admitted that the date of his birth is 2nd June, 1955. Thus admittedly he had not completed the age of 18 years when he was employed on 4th October, 1972 and he was an adolescent. MW-1 has stated that Munshies in the colliery work in the underground mines as well as on the surface. The management has not denied that the concerned workman had not worked as Munshi. WW-1 has stated that the concerned workman was working as a Munshi. Ext. M-1 also shows that the concerned workman was working as Munshi at the time of take over. It is clear therefore that the concerned workman was working as a Munshi and there is no definite evidence adduced on behalf of the management that the concerned workman was working in the underground mines. I hold therefore that the concerned workman was working as a Munshi on the surface and as such he was not required to obtain a certificate under Section 40 of the Mines Act.

The management has not produced Form B Register, Bonus Register or attendance register which is expected in their possession to falsify the case of the workman.

It is submitted on behalf of the management that there was no relationship of employer and employee between the concerned workman and the management of M/s. BCCL. Admittedly the concerned workman stopped from work with effect from 28th February, 1973. The right, title and interest of the owner of Selected Godhur colliery vested in M/s. BCCL from 1st May, 1973. On the above fact it is submitted that as M/s. BCCL was not the owner or employed of the concerned workman on 28th February, 1973 there was no relationship of employer and employee between the concerned workman and the management. It is an admitted fact that the Central Government took over the Selected Godhur colliery which was a non-coking coal Mines with effect from 31st January, 1973. MW-1 was Manager of Selected Godhur colliery on 31st January, 1973. He has stated in his cross-examination that he learnt in the night of 30th of June, 1973 about the take over of Selected Godhur colliery and that they had not received any prior intimation of the take over of the mine. He has stated that the custodian came to take over charge of his mine on 31st January, 1973 at 2 P.M. He has stated that Shri A. K. Chatterjee and his team came to take possession and they seized all the papers at that time. He has further stated that the custodian and the other officers who had come to take over possession of the mine on 31st January, 1973 were all officers of BCCL and that the Coal Mines Authority on that day was acting as Custodian General. He has expressed his ignorance if BCCL was an additional custodian general of the Government of India on 31st January, 1973. It is stated in paras 6 & 7 of the W.S. filed on behalf of the workman that at the time of the take over of the non-coking coal mines by the Central Government there existed another Central Government company namely M/s. BCCI, who had become the owner of the nationalised coking coal mines with effect from 1st May, 1972 and was operating within the district of Dhanbad and that the said M/s. BCCL was made additional custodian general and was given charge of taking over non-coking coal mines in the district of Dhanbad including the Selected Godhur Colliery. The said BCCL continued in the capacity of additional custodian general till the ownership, management and control of the non-coking coal mines was not handed over to M/s. BCCL with effect from 1st May, 1973. The said averment in the W.S. of the workman finds support from the evidence of MW-1 when he said that the custodian general and the other officers who had come to take possession of the said mine on 31st January, 1973 were all officers of BCCL. It is clear therefore that M/s. BCCL which was already the owner of Coking Coal Mines was made the additional custodian general to take over the non-coking coal mines on 31st January, 1973. It is also admitted that the custodian remained in possession of the non-coking coal mines till the same vested in the BCCL with effect from

1st May, 1973. Thus there is no doubt that M/s. BCCL had taken over the non-coking coal mines in question as additional custodian general and was managing the said colliery unless it was legally vested in BCCL. The concerned workman was therefore stopped from work by BCCL while it was managing the Selected Godhur colliery after its take over by the Central Government and the colliery in question admittedly vested in BCCL with effect from 1st May, 1973. Thus it is clear that there was a relationship of employer and employee between the concerned workman and BCCL on 28th February, 1973 when the services of the concerned workman was stopped.

A point has been raised that the present dispute is stale because dispute has been raised after a lapse of more than 12 years. The said objection also does not appear to be fully justified. It will appear from Ext. W-3 that the concerned workman had filed a petition before the Manager of Selected Godhur colliery on 1st January, 1973 soon after the stoppage of his work. Ext. W-4 is the notice issued by the office of the RLC(C), Dhanbad dated 20th August, 1975 to the Manager, Khas Kusunda Colliery and Shri G. D. Pandey, authorised representative of RCMS who had raised the dispute in respect of the concerned workman Shri Badal Chandra Sarkar. It is admitted by the management in Ext. W-6 that the concerned workman had raised an industrial dispute vide his application dated 20th August, 1975. It is clear therefore that the concerned workman had earlier raised an industrial dispute after his stoppage. It is the case of the workman that the matter was being processed for a pretty long time and when no positive results were foreseen the union again raised the dispute in 1983. Ext. W-5 is the notice dated 19th August, 1983 issued by the ALC(C), Dhanbad to the General Manager, Area No. VI and the Secretary, RCMS in respect of the industrial dispute raised in respect of the concerned workman. Ext. W-6 is the comment of the management in the said industrial dispute before the ALC(C), Dhanbad. It is clear therefore that in 1983 the union had again raised an industrial dispute in respect of the concerned workman. Thus there appears that the concerned workman was making efforts for getting employment but the matter was being processed at different stages leading to such great delay. Moreover such delay is not very material in the present case as it is not for the first time that the present dispute has been raised but it had earlier been raised in the year 1975.

It has been prayed on behalf of the concerned workman that he is entitled to reinstatement with full back wages and allowances with consequential benefits. It has been stated by the management in para 9 of the W.S. that the concerned workman was throughout gainfully employed in Hindustan Malleables and Forging Limited, P.O. Bhuli, District Dhanbad. The said fact appears to be almost admitted in the evidence of the concerned workman WW-2. In his cross-examination he has stated that since two months he is not working in Hindustan Malleables and Forging Limited and that he had worked there from 1976 till 4th November, 1986. The management has taken in his cross-examination about the wages he was getting in Hindustan Malleables and Forging Limited. It is clear therefore that the concerned workman had got payment and was usefully employed atleast from the period 1976 till 4th of November, 1986. The management was challenging that the concerned workman was throughout gainfully employed since the stoppage of his work. The concerned workman has not produced any paper to show the exact date from which he was employed and the date from which he left the employment of Hindustan Malleables and Forging Ltd. I hold therefore that the management has been able to show that the concerned workman was gainfully employed after the stoppage of his work on 28th February, 1973 and the concerned workman has failed to establish that he was unemployed or that he had remained idle since the period of stoppage of his work on 28th February, 1973. In this view of the matter as full details have not been made available by the concerned workman or his union, I hold that the concerned workman is not entitled to any back wages or other emoluments since the stoppage of his work.

In the result, I hold that the action of the management of Khas Kusunda Colliery of M/s BCCL in stopping the concerned workman Shri Badal Chandra Sarkar Munshi from

work with effect from 28th February, 1973 is not justified. The concerned workman therefore is reinstated in his job with effect from 28th February, 1973 but he will not be entitled to any wages or emoluments from the date of stoppage of work till the date of publication of this Award. The management is directed to reinstate the concerned workman within a month from the date of publication of the Award. The concerned workman will however be entitled to the wages on production of a certificate regarding the date on which his services were terminated by the said management from the date his services were terminated by Hindustan Malleables and Forging Ltd.

This is my award.

Dated 27-1-1987.

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-20012(59)/84-D.III(A)]

का.प्र. 580—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के प्रवृत्त में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारत कोकिंग कोल लि., की गोधुर कॉलियरी के प्रबन्धन में सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, प्रवृत्त में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नं. 2 धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकटित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3 फरवरी, 1987 का प्राप्ति हुआ था।

S.O. 580.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Godhur Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 3rd February, 1987.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 42 of 1984

In the matter of industrial disputes under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947.

PARTIES

Employers in relation to the management of Godhur Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen.—Shri S. Bose, Secretary, R. C. M. S. Union.

On behalf of the employers.—Shri G. Prasad, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 28th January, 1987

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(137)/84-D. III(A), dated, the 30th July 1984.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Godhur Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, P. O. Kusunda, District Dhanbad in denying regularisation as Transmigrants to Shri Ram Sabay Bhuiya and Sri Pati Rajak, is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen concerned are entitled and from which date

In this reference both the parties filed their respective written statement. Thereafter several adjournments were granted to the parties for filing settlement. Ultimately on 13-1-87 both the parties appeared before me and filed a memorandum of settlement. I have gone through the terms of settlement which appears to be fair and proper. Accordingly I accept the same and pass an Award in terms of the memorandum of settlement which forms part of the Award as annexure.

Dt. 28-1-87

L. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-20012/137/84-D. III(A)]
P. V. SREEDHARAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. II,
DHANBAD

Ref. No. 42/84

Employers in relation to the management of Godhur
Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

AND

Their Workmen

Joint Petition of Settlement

The humble petition on behalf of the parties most respectfully beg to state as under :—

1. That the Central Government by a notification No. L-20012(137)/84-D. III. A dt. 30th July, 1984 has referred the following industrial dispute as per Schedule noted below for an adjudication u/s 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, hereinafter referred to as the Act, to this Hon'ble Tribunal which is pending adjudication.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Godhur Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., P. O. Kusunda, Dist. Dhanbad in denying regularisation as Trammers to S/Shree Ram Sahai Bhuiya and Sripat Rajak is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen concerned are entitled and from which date?"

2. That, the parties have amicably settled the dispute outside the court on following terms and conditions.

3. S/Sri Ram Sahai Bhuiya and Sripat Rajak both are hereby regularised as piece-rated Trammers with effect from 30-7-84 but the workmen concerned shall not be paid difference of wages, if any, till this date.

4. That, the workmen concerned shall not be entitled to difference of wages, if any.

5. That, the workmen concerned shall have no other claim/benefit whenever for the interregnum.

6. This settlement resolves all the industrial disputes between the parties, relating to the instant reference.

7. That, it was also agreed that a copy of this settlement be filed before the Hon'ble Tribunal and the Tribunal may be requested to pass an award in terms of the settlement.

It is, therefore, prayed that your honour may be graciously pleased to pass an award in terms of the settlement; and for this act of kindness the parties shall ever pray.

REPRESENTING WORKMEN REPRESENTING EMPLOYERS

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) (Shrikudu Pathak) | (1) Supdt. of Mines, |
| (2) Sd/- illegible | Godhur Colliery, |
| (3) Sri Ram Sahai Bhuiya, | (2) Personnel Manager, |
| LTJ/Signature. | Kusunda Area. |
| (4) Sripat Rajak, | (3) Sr. Personnel Officer, |
| LTJ/Signature. | Godhur Colliery. |
| Witnesses : Advocate for | Identified by if L.T.I. |
| (1) Illegible the Workmen. | Advocate for the Employer |
| (2) Illegible | |

Sd.:-

Presiding Officer,
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal (No. 2)
Dhanbad.

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 1987

का. आ. 851 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार व नैवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन लि., नैवेली के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध/नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, मद्रास के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-2-1987 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 18th February, 1987

S.O. 581.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Madras, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 5th February, 1987.

BEFORE THIRU FYZEE MAHMOOD B.Sc., B.L., PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, TAMILNADU, MADRAS

(Constituted by the Central Government)

Friday, the 23rd day of January, 1987

Industrial Dispute No. 37 of 1985

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workman and the Management of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli-607801).

BETWEEN

Thiru R. Balasundram,
No. B/23, Umbrella Street,
Block III, Neyveli-607801.

AND

The Chairman and Managing Director,
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited,
Neyveli-607801.

REFERENCE :

Order No. L-19012(57)/84-IV(B), dated 1-6-1985 of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on this day for final disposal upon perusing the reference, claim and counter statements and other connected papers on record and upon hearing of Thiru G. Balaram, Authorised Representative for the workman

and of Thiruvalluvar K. Tamilmani and Miss. Sathya Rao, Advocates for the Management and a memo having been filed by the workman for withdrawing the dispute and recording the same, this Tribunal passed the following:

AWARD

This dispute between the workman and the Management of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli arises out of a reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by the Government of India in its Order No. L-19012(57)84-IV(B), dated 1-6-1985 of the Ministry of Labour for adjudication of the following issue:—

"Whether the action of the management of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli in dismissing Shri R. Balasundram, Industrial Worker Grade-I, Electric Mines of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd., with effect from 7-5-1984 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. Parties were served with summons. The Petitioner-workman was represented by authorised representative and the Respondent-Management represented by counsel.

3. Petitioner-workman Thiru R. Balasundram filed claim statement on 19-6-1985. The Management filed their counter statement on 4-3-1986.

4. On 19-1-1987 a memo was filed by the Petitioner stating that the matter is settled out of court and the Industrial Dispute may be dismissed as withdrawn. It is recorded.

5. In view of the memo filed by the Petitioner, award is passed dismissing the Industrial Dispute as withdrawn. No costs.

Dated, this 23rd day of January, 1987

THIRU FYZEE MAHMOOD, Industrial Tribunal

[No. L-19012/57 84-D. IV(B)]

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 1987

का. आ. 582 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, ओरियंटल बैंक ऑफ़ कॉमर्स के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली के पचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5 फरवरी 1987 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 18th February, 1987

S.O. 582.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Oriental Bank of Commerce and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 5th February, 1987.

BEFORE SHRI G. S. KALRA, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NEW
DELHI

I.D. No. 152/77

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Mohinder Lal Khanna, r/o E-Block 11/2 Krishan Nagar, Delhi.

Versus

The Management of the Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd., Cannonight Place, E-Block, New Delhi through its General Manager.

APPEARANCES :

Shri S. C. Munjal—for the workman.

Shri H. C. Dhall—for the Management.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its notification No. L-12012/74/75-D. II/A dated 26th July, 1975 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

"Whether the Management of the Oriental Bank of Commerce Limited, New Delhi, is justified in dismissing from service Shri Mohinder Lal Khanna, Clerk, with effect from the 19th July, 1974? If not to what relief is the said workman entitled?"

2. The salient facts are that the claimant-workman joined the service of the respondent on 3-11-1959. Vide letter dated 28-11-72 the workman was charge sheeted on nine counts involving discounting of cheques and crediting the amounts to his own saving bank account; giving fictitious particulars in the drafts-in-hand register; marking of as "realised" against entries in the D/D Register without relative credit advices-in-hand and making fictitious particulars in the register; crediting interest received from the Banks branches concerned in the DDA account instead of to the interest account with the intention of adjusting entries of cheques discounted and amounts credited to his own account; marking of D/Ds as realised by giving false particulars in the amounts for the purpose of concealing the true facts from the Head Office at the time of half-yearly and yearly closing of the accounts of the bank; misfeasance and misappropriation of bank money by cheating fictitious entries in accounts; tampering with the records of the bank; wilful damage or loss or attempt to cause damage or loss to the property of the bank and or of the customers and doing acts prejudicial to the interest of the bank involving or likely to involve the bank in serious losses. Shri S. P. Sahni was appointed as the enquiry officer who submitted his report dated 4-6-1974 holding that the charges were proved against the workman. After giving the workman opportunity to show cause against the proposed penalty, the workman was dismissed from service on 19-7-1974.

3. The workman has challenged the order of dismissal of his services and submitted that he was an active Trade Union Worker being Branch Secretary and the Management was determined to get rid off him and that a one sided enquiry was got conducted on trumped up charges. In particular he has alleged that the domestic enquiry was not fair and proper in as much as he was not provided with daily proceedings; he was not given sufficient opportunity to lead his defence; and that he was not allowed adjournment inspite of the fact that the representative was not available.

4. The Management raised legal objections which are reflected in the issues framed and reproduced subsequently. It controverted the allegations of the workman and asserted that a fair and proper domestic enquiry was conducted into the serious charges against the workman and it was the workman who did not cooperate in the enquiry and sought adjournments on flimsy grounds in order to delay the proceedings. It was further stated that because of the serious and grave acts committed by the workman even the Union of the bank known as Oriental Bank Employees Federation was not willing to represent the workman and the moment the complete facts were brought to their notice they even withdrew from the case. Earlier Shri O. P. Verma, the then General Secretary of the Union was representing the workman for sometime and later on Shri R. N. Saxena represented the workman and several adjournments were granted to them. However, Mr. Saxena also refused to represent the workman because of the grave and serious acts of commission and commission committed by him and that is the reason why he did not put in appearance when the enquiry was concluded. It was also denied that the workman was Branch Secretary of the Union at the time of his termination as alleged by him.

5. The following issues were settled :—

1. Whether the domestic enquiry is vitiated for the reasons pleaded.
2. Whether a valid and proper notice of demand was served on the management raising an industrial dispute.
3. Whether the claim for gratuity by the workman is a bar to this reference. If not, what is its effect.

Additional Issue.

4. Whether the reference is bad on the ground that no appeal was filed by the workman?

ISSUE NO. 2

6. This objection seems to have been made for the sake of objection. The Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the Act) does not prescribe the service of any demand notice on the Management. The Id. representative of the Management has also not been able to point out any such provision in the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules 1957. It is an admitted fact that the Management dismissed the workman from service. According to Section 2-A of the Act where an employer dismisses the service of an individual workman such dismissal shall be deemed to be an industrial dispute. Thus when the dismissal of an employee by the employer is deemed to be an industrial dispute, the service of a demand notice cannot be pre-requisite. The Section 10(1) of the Act further lays down "Where the appropriate government is of opinion that any industrial dispute exists or is apprehended it may at any time by order in writing refer the dispute to a court or Tribunal". Here again the service of any demand notice by the workman is not a condition precedent for the appropriate government for forming its opinion to refer the dispute to the Court or Tribunal. Section 15 of the Act further specifies that where an industrial dispute has been referred to a Labour Court or Tribunal it shall hold its proceedings and submit its award on the industrial dispute to the appropriate government and the industrial dispute cannot be thrown out on the flimsy ground that a valid and proper notice had not been served. If at all, such an objection should have been raised before the appropriate government and it is not for this Tribunal to go into the question as to whether any valid and proper notice of demand had been served on the Management before the order of reference was made by the appropriate government. Hence there is no substance in the objection of the Management and this issue is decided against the Management.

ISSUE NO. 3

7. No doubt the workman filed an application (Being LCA No. 78/84) in the Labour Court under section 33-C(2) of the Act claiming the payment of gratuity from the Management, yet it does not mean that the workman had admitted the validity of his dismissal from service by the Management much less he had given up his right to raise an industrial dispute in respect of his dismissal as has been argued by the Id. representative of the Management. The workman has explained that he filed an application under section 33-C(2) of the Act as he needed money badly due to the sudden stoppage of the regular flow of income by way of monthly salary from the Management and he was unemployed. In the said application before the Labour Court, the Management raised the objection that the application for payment of gratuity was pre-mature as an industrial dispute raised by the workman regarding his dismissal was pending and for this reason the claim of the workman was not computed and the proceedings in the application were stayed. Therefore it does not lie in the mouth of the Management now to contend that the industrial dispute may be thrown out because the workman had filed an application for payment of gratuity under section 33-C(2) of the I.D. Act. Hence this objection of the Management is without any substance and the issue is decided against the Management.

ISSUE NO. 4

8. The Id. representative for the Management has stated that in Chapter IX para 19.14 of the Third Bipartite Settlement, the workman had a remedy of filing an appeal against

the order of dismissal but the workman had not availed of this remedy by filing an appeal, and, therefore, the present reference is incompetent. In support of his contention he has relied upon the authorities : Prem Shankar Lal Vs. State of U. P. 1985(1) S.I.T 107 Allahabad High Court; C. Ram Nathan Vs. Sr. Regional Manager, FCI Madras and others 1986 Lab. IC 1504 Madras High Court; and S. Jagdishan Vs. E. R. Nadav Janaki Amal College and another 1983 Lab. IC. 867 Supreme Court. None of these authorities is applicable to the facts of the present case because in all the three authorities it has been held that the Writ jurisdiction under Art. 226 of the Constitution of India cannot be invoked, if the remedy by way of appeal and review is not availed off. It has not been held in any of these authorities that a workman who is dismissed from service by the employer cannot raise an industrial dispute before the Labour Court or Industrial Tribunal unless he has availed of the remedy appeal or review provided in the Bipartite Settlement or standing orders. There is no such pre-requisite laid down under Section 2-A, 10 or 15 of the Act which have been referred to above. My observations in this regard in issue No. 2 are mutatis mutandis applicable to this issue also. There is no merit in this objection of the Management and the issue is decided against it.

9. Here, I deem it expedient to quote the following observation of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in case S. K. Verma Vs. Life Insurance Corporation of India :—

"There appears to be three preliminary objections which have become quite the fashion to be raised by all employer, particularly public sector corporations, whenever an industrial dispute is referred to a tribunal for adjudication. One objection is that there is no industry, a second that there is no industrial dispute and the third that the workman is no workman. It is a pity that when the Central Government, in all solemnity, refers an industrial dispute for adjudication a public sector corporation which is an instrumentality of the State, instead of welcoming a decision by the Tribunal on merits so as to absolve itself of any charge of being a bad employer or of victimization etc. should attempt to evade decision on merits by raising such objections and never thereby satisfied, carry the matter often times to the High Court and to the Supreme Court wasting public time and money. It is expected that public sector corporations to be model employers and model litigants. They are not expected to attempt to avoid adjudication or to indulge in luxurious litigation and drag workmen from Court to Court merely to vindicate, not justice, but some rigid technical stand taken by them. It is hoped that public sector Corporation will henceforth refrain from raising needless objections fighting needless litigation and adopting needless postures.

It appears that the management has paid scant respect to the above observations of the highest court of the land and raised similar frivolous objections resulting in unnecessary waste of time & effort of this Tribunal, which could have been more usefully utilised in dealing with other matter before this Tribunal.

ISSUE NO. 1

10. The workman has assailed the domestic enquiry on four main grounds namely he was not provided with copies of the daily proceedings; that he was given opportunity to cross examine the witnesses and to adduce evidence in defence; the objections raised by him were not recorded; and that he was not allowed adjournments although his representative was not available.

11. Before proceeding to consider these points on merits, another question as to whether the original file containing the enquiry proceedings has actually been lost as stated by the Management and whether the copies of the enquiry proceedings and other documents placed on record are genuine and can be relied upon, is to be examined.

12. The Management has examined MW1 Shri Ashok Bhatt Dy. Chief Manager (LAW) who has stated that the original enquiry proceedings alongwith the connected papers of this case and another one entitled Manohar Lal Khanna Versus Oriental Bank of Commerce were brought by him in the court of Shri D. D. Gupta, the then Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal (Central) Tis Hazari Delhi on 8-10-75 and he had kept these files on the Central table of the said court room where the banks counsel was sitting. Case of Manohar Lal Khanna was called first and the banks counsel and he himself attended the case and when they returned to the seat they found the files and papers stolen by someone and immediately application to that effect was filed in the court and also an FIR was lodged with the Tis Hazari Court Police Station. The witness was subjected to lengthy cross-examination but nothing tangible could be brought out so as to disbelieve him. It is significant to note that it is not denied by the workman that the case relating to him and the other case relating to Manohar Lal Khanna were fixed for hearing in the court of Shri D. D. Gupta Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal (Central) on 8-10-75 when the files are stated to have been lost/stolen. Therefore, the statement of the witness that the original file containing the enquiry proceedings and other documents of Shri Mohinder Lal Khanna claimant workman in this case were taken by him to the court of Shri D. D. Gupta P. O. Industrial Tribunal (Central) on 8-10-75 is quite believable and is accepted. The Management has placed on record a copy of the report lodged with the SHO Tis Hazari Police Station pertaining to the loss/theft of these documents. This report in dated 8-10-75 and bears the stamp of the police Station. No doubt this copy is written in the hand of Shri Ashok Bhatt MW1 but he has explained that the police had asked him to write copy in his own hand and they would stamp the same and this is what they did. The Management has also placed on record the original application filed by the counsel of the Management in the court of Shri D. D. Gupta and it bears an endorsement in the margin with the signatures of the P. O. of the court with the date 8-10-75 given under the signatures. There is a recently no reason to disbelieve these documents and these documents together with the oral testimony of MW1 Ashok Bhatt go to prove that the original enquiry proceedings alongwith other documents were lost/stolen in the court of Shri D. D. Gupta, P. O. Industrial Tribunal (Central) on 8-10-75. Consequently the secondary evidence produced by the Management can be taken into consideration. The Management has examined MW2 Shri S. P. Sahni retired Assistant General Manager who was the enquiry officer and he has stated that the original proceedings were recorded in his hand in the register and no carbon copies were prepared. He got copies typed from the original proceedings and sent them to the parties. The original proceedings were signed by the workman as well as the Management representative but the copies were not got signed from them. He further stated that he had gone through the copies of the enquiry proceedings placed on record by the Management and they are true copies of the original. He further stated that he had gone through the most of the documents and all through it is coherent and there is no possibility of interpolation and further that if there were any interpolations he could not notice the same. Each and every page of the copy of the enquiry proceedings bears the stamp of the law department of the bank with initials. The proceedings from one end to the other are in a sequence and coherent and there does not appear to be any interpolations or additions or alteration and appear to be genuine and worthy of reliance. No doubt there is small blank space mark 'X' at page 51 of the copy of the proceedings but if read in the context, the blank space can only mean "exert" as the name of the Exert has been subsequently mentioned, and therefore no significance need be attached to this blank space. It may also be observed here that in his reply dated 27-9-77 to an application of the Management for permission to lead secondary evidence, the workman stated that the Management had changed the enquiry proceedings dated 16-5-74 and that the alleged copy of the enquiry proceedings of that date had been sent to him lately and copy of the same also placed on the record and that at the time of the enquiry proceedings relating to certain dates specially 16-5-74 copies were supplied to him by the enquiry officer and when the two copies are compared it was clear that certain changes had been made by

the Management. It is, therefore, clear from this averment of the workman that copies of the enquiry proceedings which are alleged to have been interfered with by the Management were available with him and in that event the workman should have placed those copies in order to ascertain the genuineness of the copies produced by the Management. However, the workman, for the reasons best known to him, has not considered it advisable to produce the copies of the proceedings supplied to him by the enquiry officer at the time of the enquiry. This leads to an inference that had those copies been produced they would not have supported his allegations. This is another reason for holding the copies of the enquiry proceedings produced by the management to be genuine. It is pertinent to mention here that the management has placed on record the original letter dated 14-6-74 whereby the workman was called upon to show cause against the proposed punishment of dismissal from service and vide this letter a copy of the enquiry report dated 4-6-74 was forwarded to the workman. The workman in para 19 of the statement of claim has admitted the receipt of the letter dated 14-6-74 from the Management. The Management has also placed on record a copy of the letter dated 25-6-74 written by the workman to the Management in which he acknowledged the receipt of the Management letter dated 14-6-74 alongwith the enquiry report of Shri S. P. Sahni. The copy of the enquiry report of Shri S. P. Sahni placed on record is actually signed by the enquiry officer and therefore there should be no doubt about its genuineness. In any case, copy of this report was admittedly received by the workman and if he had any doubt about the genuineness of the enquiry report he could have filed his own copy on the record. As he has not done so, the copy of the report placed on record by the management must be accepted as genuine.

13. Now on merits. The first grievance of the workman that he was not provided with copies of the daily proceedings in the enquiry, has been contradicted by himself in his reply dated 27-9-77 to the application of the Management for production of secondary evidence. In this reply the workman has categorically stated that at the time of enquiry proceedings relating to certain dates specially 16-5-74 copies were supplied by the enquiry officer to the workman. However, in para 10 of the statement of claim the workman has stated that no copies of the proceedings were given to the applicant, at any stage. Therefore, the pleading in the statement of claim is false. On the other hand MW1 Shri S. P. Sahni, the enquiry officer, has stated that he used to get copies typed from the original proceedings and send to the parties. In the light of the contradictory averments of the workman, this statement of the enquiry officer appears to be truthful and is accepted. The remaining grievance of the workman are interconnected. A perusal of the enquiry proceedings reveals that it is the workman who was not co-operating in the conduct of the enquiry and arriving late to attend the proceedings or seeking adjournments on one pretext or the other. Thus, on the first date of hearing on 5-3-1973, the enquiry was fixed for hearing at 3 PM, but the workman did not turn up nor did he send any intimation although he had been duly intimated about the hearing of the enquiry. It is only on making enquiry from the Branch Manager that the enquiry officer came to know that an application for leave had been sent in by the workman on account of fever and pain in stomach but without any medical certificate. On the next date of hearing 14-3-73 the charge sheet was read over to the workman and the workman had stated that he had already submitted his reply to the superintendent staff and property. Thereafter the statement of Harbans Lal Superintendent Staff and Property was recorded. However, Shri O. P. Verma representative of the workman did not cross-examine the witnesses and asked for adjournment, in order to consult the banks record. Accordingly the proceedings were adjourned. On the adjourned date of hearing 13-4-73 Mr. Verma sent a letter requesting for another date of hearing and the proceedings were adjourned. On the next date of hearing 16-5-73 Shri Verma sent another letter for postponement of the proceedings. On the adjourned date of hearing 24-5-73 the workman and his representative Shri O. P. Verma were present but Shri Verma sought further adjournment on the ground that he had not been able to consult the records of the bank. The enquiry officer found the reasons

for adjournment insufficient but still allowed another adjournment making it clear that it would be the last opportunity. On 12-6-73 another adjournment was sought by Shri Verma and the case was adjourned to 21-6-73. On 21-6-73 Shri Verma gave parawise reply to the various charges against the workman and at his request the enquiry was further adjourned to 6-7-73. On 6-7-73 also an adjournment was sought by Shri Verma and granted. On the adjourned date of hearing 6-9-73 the same story was repeated and the enquiry adjourned to 15-9-73. On 15-9-73 further statement of Shri O. P. Verma in reply to the charges was recorded and the proceedings were adjourned to 25-9-73 at the request of Shri Verma. On 25-9-73 further statement of Shri Verma was recorded and the proceedings were adjourned. On 24-11-73 further statement of Shri Verma was recorded and the proceedings were adjourned to 10-12-73. On 10-12-73 the proceedings were adjourned as Shri K. L. Bhalla representative of the workman was not available. On 12-1-74, the workman gave a letter stating that Shri O. P. Verma who was previously representing the workman was no longer an office bearer of the Union and that he had authorised Shri R. N. Saxena the present General Secretary and Shri Saxena sought adjournment which was granted. On 6-2-74 the case was adjourned on the request of the representative of the bank. On 4-3-74 adjournment was sought by Shri R. N. Saxena representative of the workman and the case was adjourned to 25-3-74 when again Shri R. N. Saxena sought adjournment and the case was adjourned to 15-4-74. On 15-4-74 again Shri Saxena sought adjournment and the case was adjourned to 29-4-74. The same story was repeated on 29-4-74 and the case was adjourned to 13-5-74. On 13-5-74 the statement of Harbans Lal was partly recorded and proceedings were adjourned to 16-5-74 as some of the books and other documents were not available. On 16-5-74 the proceedings were fixed for hearing at 11 AM but Shri Saxena was not present who was awaited till 12.10 PM and then the workman asked for adjournment.

The representative of the bank took objection and it was pointed out that on the last date of hearing also Mr. Saxena had left the proceedings for a meeting but he had agreed that the proceedings be continued in his absence as Mohinder Lal (Workman) would be personally present. He, therefore, urged that even if Shri Saxena had not come the proceedings be continued as Mohinder Lal (workman) was present. The enquiry officer then passed order that the statement of Harbans Lal may continue. At that stage Shri Saxena turned up and joined the proceedings. The statement of Harbans Lal and B. S. Giani were recorded. Mr. Saxena asked for adjournment for the cross-examination of the witnesses and his own evidence. The proceedings were adjourned to 27-5-74 at 11 AM. However, on 27-5-74 the workman gave a letter from Mr. Saxena that he would not be able to attend the enquiry and another date may be given. The proceedings were then adjourned to 28-5-74 at 11.30 AM. On 28-5-74 the proceedings were fixed for hearing at 11.30 AM but none from the defence side turned up till 12.25 PM. At 12.30 PM the workman arrived and stated that he had tried to contact Shri R. N. Saxena but was unable to find him and he did not want to cross-examine the banks witness himself and requested for adjournment. The enquiry officer declined the request of the workman for adjournment and decided to proceed with the enquiry and allowed the workman to cross-examine the banks witnesses but the workman again refused to cross-examine the banks witnesses. The workman was then given time upto 1.30 PM to contact and bring Mr. Saxena and the proceedings were adjourned. However, when the proceedings were resumed, at 1.30 PM, neither the workman nor his representative turned up. The enquiry officer waited till 2 PM and then decided to proceed with the enquiry in the absence of the workman. At 2.30 PM the workman again turned up and stated that he had tried to contact his representative Mr. Saxena but he had not succeeded. The proceedings were then closed and the enquiry officer submitted his report. From the detailed account of the enquiry proceedings given above, no fault can be found with the enquiry officer. The workman was given ample opportunities to cross-examine the witnesses but he did not avail of the same. The enquiry officer showed patience and leaned on the side of the workman in giving adjournments. However,

when the workman neither himself cross-examined the witnesses nor produced his representative, the enquiry officer had no alternative but to proceed and close the enquiry. No fault can be found with this action of the enquiry officer. Here it may be noted that the Management has alleged that Shri R. N. Saxena had dis-associated himself from the workman on coming to know the truth and grave nature of the allegations against the workman. To rebut this allegation of the Management, the workman could have examined Shri R. N. Saxena before this Tribunal but he has not done so. Therefore the possibility that Shri R. N. Saxena intentionally did not appear in the proceedings cannot be ruled out. As regards the grievance of the workman that objections taken by him were not recorded, he has not specified as to which objection was not recorded. On the other hand it is seen that the enquiry officer has recorded whatever reasons were given by the workman for seeking various adjournments and then he has recorded the views of the representative of the Management and finally recorded his own views regarding the reasons for seeking adjournments. The workman, when he appeared in the witness box as WW1, also stated that he cannot mention which questions in cross-examination of Management's witnesses were disallowed by the enquiry officer and that he did not give in writing about the disallowance of questions to the Management witnesses in cross-examination. In the circumstances, there is no substance in any of the allegations of the workman and hence the enquiry is not vitiated. It is also pertinent to mention here that the various charges against the workman rested on documentary evidence and the oral evidence was of very little consequence and it is a moot point of the failure of the workman to cross-examine the witnesses, would have made any difference to the eventual findings on the charges.

14. As regards the quantum of punishment, the Banks are Institutions of trust and confidence where dishonest and corrupt employees have got no place. The allegations against the workman relate to misappropriation of funds and falsification of accounts etc. which are of grave nature and he did not deserve any leniency and dismissal from service was the most appropriate punishment. Hence no interference in the punishment awarded to the workman is also warranted.

15. In view of the discussion made above, it is held that the Management of the Oriental Bank of Commerce Limited New Delhi was justified in dismissing from service the workman Shri Mohinder Lal Khanna and he is not entitled to any relief. The reference is disposed of accordingly.

It is further ordered that the requisite number of copies of this award may be forwarded to the Central Government for necessary action at their end.

Dated: 31st December, 1986.

G. S. KALRA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-12012/74/75-D.II(A)/DIV(A)]

K. J. DYVA PRASAD, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 फरवरी, 1987

का. आ. 583 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, नारदन रेखे के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30 जनवरी 1987 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 19th February, 1987

S.O. 583.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Kanpur, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in

relation to the management of Northern Railway and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 31st January, 1987.

BEFORE SHRI R. B. SRIVASTAVA, PRESIDING
OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, KANPUR,
UTTAR PRADESH

Industrial Dispute No. 48 of 1983

Reference No. L-41011/7/82-D.II(B) dt. 10th January,
1983

In the matter of dispute between:

Zonal Working President, Uttar Railway Karamchhari
Union 96/196 Roshan Bajar Lane, Ganesh Ganj,
Lucknow.

AND

Divisional Railway Manager, Northern Railway, Luck-
now.

APPEARANCE :

Shri B. D. Tewari—representative for the workmen.

Shri B. P. S. Chauhan—for the management.

1. The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide its notification No. L-41011/7/82-D. II(B) dated 10th January, 1983, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal:

Whether the action of the railway administration in relation to their Loco Shed, Northern Railway, Lucknow in terminating the services of the following 207 workmen in annexure w.c.f. 4-9-1981 is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workmen are entitled?

The annexure A wherein the names of 207 workmen are mentioned which will form part of this award is attached in the last with this award.

AWARD

2. The case of the workman as stated by the sponsoring union in the claim statement is that the workmen mentioned in the annexure to the reference order were appointed on respective dates noted against their names they were utilised on various dates in the loco shed under senior subordinates like Loco Fitters, Incharge Boiler makers, Chargeman, Shed Assistant Cleaner Tindal, Callman Tindal, Running Room Supervisor and Office Suptd. and others in the loco running shed and others and they worked continuously from the date of appointment upto the date of their termination on 4-9-81 and their services were abruptly terminated without payment of retrenchment compensation or one month's notice or one month's pay in lieu of notice. The names of the workmen appears in booking registers of the various senior subordinates. As the termination had been illegal they have prayed for reinstatement with full back wages.

3. Management opposite party contested the case of the workmen on the ground that the said 207 workmen were put on railway administration muster roll fraudulently and without due sanction of the administration. The management also took plea that the case has not been sponsored by duly authorised person and that there was no relationship of employer and employee between the party. It is averred that about 2000 persons including some of the workmen mentioned in the list enclosed with the claim statement got their names entered on the railway administration muster roll fraudulently and without due application and requirement of the railway administration and got illegally wages. When this fraud was detected by the railway authorities said 2000 persons including 207 persons listed in the claim application were at once disengaged. The management does not accept the alleged 207 workers as their employees and the fraud is clear from the fact that some of the workers shown to have been entered in the muster roll of the 1563 GI/86—12.

administration were drawing wages for more than 30/31 day in a month. Thus the disengagement of the fictitious and fraudulent workers on the muster roll was legal good because there was no question of giving one month's notice or retrenchment and the circumstances and facts of each case has to be adjudged separately in the circumstances and there was no question of giving one month's notice or retrenchment compensation to fictitious and fraudulent workers. The management admits that those 2000 persons who got their name on the muster roll fictitiously and fraudulently also got their railway passes issued to them which they were not entitled. Management further admits that some of the alleged workmen got free passes after their disengagement on 4-9-81 and according to railway records only 15 workers out of the alleged 207 workmen have been shown to have drawn wages in the year 1978, and that the names of the persons mentioned at Serial nos. 11, 23, 26, 33, 57, 77, 134, 138, 147, 150, 156, 159, 164, 169 and 190 are not mentioned in the muster roll of the railway administration for the year 1978 to 1981. In the end it is admitted that out of the 207 persons only name of 82 persons appears in the muster roll of 1979.

4. In the rejoinder it is averred that after completion of 120 days continuous service on rolls (booking register, attendance register and paid voucher) they attained temporary status and after completion of more than 240 days in each year they became entitled to protection of section 25-F of the I.D. Act. That the present workmen were engaged against administration exigencies, in accordance with the sanction received from the competent authority. That the workmen involved in this dispute were engaged against permanent vacancies as temporary railway employees from the very initial stage on full pay and allowance permissible to clause IV staff in grade 196-232. The engagement of the workmen had taken place in 77 and 78 and not later and they continued working for unbroken period upto their termination on 4-9-81 and they were not engaged on stop gap or leave vacancies. The union has further averred that Badri Prasad son of Shri Panchoo one of the workmen mentioned in the annexure has received pay for 30 days only and not 44 days as alleged by the management.

5. On 9-12-83 an issue was framed as per issue of reference and management was ordered to file affidavit evidence on 28-1-84 but despite time allowed management did not file the same till 4-5-84 when workman filed affidavit evidence. The management was required to bring booking register, paid vouchers and attendance register and in the mean time the case was transferred from CGIT Delhi to Kanpur CGIT for cross of the workman. The management did not produce paid voucher and booking register as ordered earlier. The workman moved an application for production of other documents also for inspection on 8-10-84. On 16-11-84 it was ordered that the management shall file a chart of the workmen who have worked on substitute basis and paid by vouchers and also give a chart of workmen shown in the booking register having shown as worked. Chart was ordered to be filed on 14-12-84. On 29-12-84 management filed a chart of working days of workmen. Workmen filed objection to the list stating that paid vouchers of the candidates mentioned in the list are not there. Management was required to proof the documents filed alongwith affidavit evidence. On 1-2-85, on that date workman applied to summon paid voucher of the 28 workmen for the period November, 1979 to September, 1981, this was ordered to be filed on 4-3-85. On the date fixed management did not file paid vouchers and requested for further time. On 18-4-85 management brought documents for inspection on which joint inspection and filing of joint inspection report was ordered. In the joint inspection report submitted that day paid vouchers of cleaners were inspected. The workman representative noted in that the names of candidates which are given in the list submitted before the Hon'ble Court are not tallied with the names which are given in the concerned paid vouchers of cleaners of year 1979 for the month of May, July and November. The documents summoned concerning fitting part 1, 2 and 3 from 79 to 81 and shed part 1, 2 and 3 for 79 and 80 of substitute staff could not be produced and they requested

that record be summoned before the court. On that day management was required to produce paid vouchers pertaining to workmen in question whose particulars are given in the list of the claim statement. Management brought incomplete records as ordered on earlier dates on 23-5-85, it was ordered that the management get records inspected at the premises of the management. Regarding fitting part 1, 2 and 3 shed staff part 1, 2 and 3 and cleaners part 1, 2 and 3. On 24-6-85 management filed their affidavit evidence. Management witness was cross examined on 16-8-85 but the joint inspection as ordered could not be filed till then.

6. On 6-9-85 the parties filed only joint inspection report in part and ultimately it was on 14-6-85 that the workman filed joint inspection note comprising of 8 pages. As the joint inspection was not completed DRM Lucknow was requested to get inspection completed and ultimately inspection report was filed on 29-1-86. On 12-2-86 the joint inspection note was filed by the workmen and on 14-2-86 it was verified by the management representative Shri Ravi Jauhari. As there was some discrepancy regarding inspection note of one Jagannath son of Videsh, management was required to bring the original and arguments were completed on 4-7-86.

7. In support of their contention two persons given their evidence on affidavit on behalf of workmen namely Shri Parvej Alam and Veerandra Singh. In their cross examination they stated that they were in employment from 1979 and were terminated with effect from 4-9-81 and that the workmen in question worked with them. Workman Parvej Alam worked as Callman Tindal. He has stated that his signatures were not obtained in any document and even on muster cum pay sheet his thumb impression was obtained. Regarding attendance he said that IV class employee are not required to sign and their daily attendance was noted by the then time keeper who was all alone there. He further stated that he was substitute temporary employee and was getting C.P.C. scale of Rs. 196—232.

8. On the other hand Virendra Singh also stated that he was not given any appointment letter nor his signatures was taken on the date of appointment and only in time office his name was noted. He further states that even all the 207 workmen worked in different sheds and they were all in the three shifts. He has further stated that all the workmen of this case were appointed by AME because he had got vacancies declared and got a notice pasted on the notice board. He states that notice was affixed in June 79 and he was appointed in August, 79.

9. On the other hand management examined Shri S. C. Banerjee who too also filed his affidavit evidence. In cross examination he stated that he has based his averments of his affidavit on the basis of the information received from loco foreman Assistant Mechanical Loco. He admits that he has not seen paid vouchers of the fitting or shed staff or of the staff of the loco shed cleaners. He has further stated that he has no information whether workmen were given notice, notice pay or retrenchment compensation at the time of termination as no records pertaining to that is available.

10. In connection with the employment of 207 workmen all possible documents could be only with the management. It may be mentioned at the very outset that the management despite summoning records did not produce the attendance register, booking register, muster cum pay sheet of the concerned workmen to show whether they at all worked and if so for what span of time.

11. On 4-5-84 my predecessor at Delhi had ordered joint inspection of all vouchers and booking registers by two persons on either side. Workman filed report of the joint inspection which was not signed on behalf of the management. This was also here at Kanpur when the case was transferred from CGIT Delhi to this Tribunal. It is reported that cleaners paid vouchers were shown in which pay sheet of May, June and November 1979 were not available. Regarding paid vouchers of fitting staff, the same was

not available. Regarding paid vouchers of the shed staff the same was also not available for 79-80 and paid vouchers regarding year 81 paid vouchers of cleaners and fitting staff were not available. In the paid vouchers available of March and April, 79 shown in serial 1 and 2 at page 5 daily attendance was not noted nor was it signed by clerk concerned. Regarding paid vouchers of one Vijai Kumar his father's name was not shown hence his working days were not noted. For May, June and July 79 no pay sheet was available. In other paid vouchers shown by A B of April to September, October and November a good number of pages were found missing and the summary did not tally with the paid vouchers. In the case of paid voucher of November, 79 summary as there but the pay total is not available. Regarding paid voucher of December, 79 in this total of summary and pay bill differs. It is reported that summary and pay bill have been signed by two different persons under seal of loco foreman and summary appears to be new. In that very paid voucher at page no. 19 the seal and signature was covered by pasting a paper over it. None of the pay sheet were signed by gazetted officer at the top and were signed only by loco foreman or drivers acting as loco foreman. The other documents were not available for inspection.

12. On 29-12-84 management filed carbon copy of the working days of the workmen. According to this sheet persons named at serial nos. 11, 23, 26, 33, 77, 134, 138, 147, 155 and 169 are shown not to have worked at all in the year 1979-80 and 1981. Regarding workmen appearing at serial nos. 57, 151, 164 and 190 all are shown to have worked but there is some discrepancy in either their own name or their father's name. The name appearing at serial no. 150 is admittedly shown to have worked for more than 240 days but neither the person at serial no. 157 who too has worked for good number of days in 1980-81, but there is some discrepancy in his name. In the reference order his name is Rakesh Prakash whereas in the list filed by management his name is mentioned as Rakesh Pal. As per workmen's annexure XII-A filed along with claim statement those persons who are admittedly shown not to have worked at the serial mentioned above some of them were issued passes according to the pass register. They are persons appearing at serial nos. 11, 33, 77, 134, 138, 147 and 169 are shown to have been issued passes. In this chart annexure XII-A besides percentage has also mentioned the date of appointment as per pass register and the date of appointment as per list i.e. reference order and also their designation. Most of these persons issued passes in 1980-81 and only some of them were issued passes in 1979-80.

13. Management a per application dated 18-4-85 stated that the records of casual labour has been sent to the head quarter Delhi. Those documents could not be filed even till the date of arguments. In the joint inspection note filed on 6-9-84 regarding inspection of paid vouchers for the year 1980 of months January to December, regarding 16 persons whose name occurs at serial nos. 108, 24, 1, 37, 75, 130, 2, 131, 132, 115, 114, 76, 53, 9, 25 and 207 of the list filed by management on 29-12-84 regarding figures of working days for the year 1980 does not tally with the actual number of days appearing in the paid vouchers. In most of the cases it appears that the workmen have been shown in the management's list. Further it was also found in the joint inspection that in January, 1980 to December, 1980, 127, 93, 147, 216 and 184, 207, 154, 270, 222 and 342 and 157 substituted were engaged and paid on paid vouchers.

14. Joint inspection report of cleaner 81 has been filed which shows that only two persons Hari Lal and Kamal Ahmad worked in January and Hari Lal also worked in March, April, July and August and none others are shown to have worked. It has been mentioned that the office record of May and June 81 has been ceased by CBI/HQ vigilance. Similarly as regards cleaners of 80 only Kamal Ahmad son of Sagir is shown to have worked for 25 days in December, 80 and Chandra Mohan is shown to have worked for 10 days. Regarding shed staff part I 1980 only Chandra Mohan son of Bal Kishan is shown to have worked for 15 days which from May to November 80 except in

September, 80 when he is shown to have worked for 10 days only. Similarly Kamal Ahmad son of Sagir Ahmad is shown to have worked for 15 days which from April to July and for 10 days in September. One Jagannath is shown to have worked for 7 days in June and the name of none of them appeared in those paid vouchers available. It was made clear by the management that the total of substituted staff is not there and the total of substituted is included in the regular bill.

15. Similarly in the inspection of vouchers of shed part I of 1981 will show that no substitute are there. As regards voucher of shed staff part II of 80 Badri Narain son of Mathura Prasad, Bhaskar S/o Ram Ker Kamal Ahmad son of Shagir Ahmad, L. K. Chaudhary son of Siya Ram, Mohammad Salim, Parvej Alam son of Moinuddin, Panna Lal son of Kashi Prasad and others are shown who have worked regularly from March though some of them are shown to have worked in January, February also. One Ramesh Kumar worked for 8 days in May. The inspection note of paid vouchers of shed staff part II 81 shows that Bhasker son of Ram Ker, Bhagwan son of Raghubar Dayal Badri Narain son of Mathura Prasad, Chandra Mohan son of Bal Kishan, Kamal Ahmad son of Shagir, L. K. Chaudhary son of Siyaram, Parvej Alam son of Moinuddin, Panna Lal son of Kashi Prasad and Jahiruddin son of Nasiruddin have worked from January to July regularly and for 6 or 7 days in August. Regarding fitting staff paid voucher Part II of 1980 where no bill of the substitute staff neitheris summary was there. Only in the month of December 7 persons are shown to have worked namely Fazli Rahman, Jagannath, Mohd. Sami, Ramesh Chandra, R. C. Nigam, Ramesh Kumar and Shyam Bahadur who all are shown to have worked for 30 days except Jagannath who is shown to have worked for 28 days only. Regarding paid vouchers of fitting part II of 1980 12 persons namely Mohd. Halim, Abdul Ajj, Ashok Kumar, C. B. Lal, Fajulur Rahman, Jagannath, Mohd. Sami, Om Prakash, Ramesh Chandra R. C. Nigam and Ramesh Kumar are shown to have worked regularly almost for the full month except the month of October when they are shown to have worked for 6 or 7 days. They are not shown to have worked in November and December. Regarding month of May it is mentioned that pay sheet of substitute staff is not available. Regarding paid voucher of fitting staff part III of 1981 only Bhagwan Swarup Ashok Kumar and Om Prakash are shown to have worked in January and February and only Bhagwan Swarup is shown to have worked in April and July also and paid voucher of the month of May and August to December is not there. A summary of persons employed in fitting staff part III it is shown that in January to October employees numbering 198, 251, 221, 322 may not be available and in the month of June 230, July 135, August 173, September 120, October 150 persons were engaged for work.

16. From all those documents and from the management list filed on 29-12-85, it emerges that a good number of persons worked for more than 240 days in one span of year counting backward from the date of their termination i.e. 4-9-81. On the basis of joint inspection done one Parvej Alam workman who participated in the joint inspection filed affidavit stating that paid voucher of substitute fitting staff part I of 1980 and paid voucher of substitute part I of shed staff has not been made available for inspection. The management has noted in the inspection note that for substitute there is no bill and the same is included in the bill of regular employee.

17. As observed earlier the management has not available all the staff booking registers from 1978 to 1981 of time office and Loco Shed and all further booking registers of the same period available with senior subordinates, besides the paid vouchers of fitting staff 1980 and shed staff 1981 mentioned earlier. Further the paid voucher of May 80 and 81 were not made available as according to the management they have been taken away by CRI/Head Quarter and similarly paid vouchers of January, February, March, 80 and fitting staff part 2 was not shown.

18. It is not disputed that the management terminated the services of the persons named in the annexure of the reference order on 4-9-81, the statement filed by the management on 29-12-85 is not found totally correct rather the persons shown to have not worked at all referred earlier are shown to have worked from joint inspection and annexure XII(A) filed alongwith the claim statement of the workmen which has not been controverted. In these circumstances reliance can not be placed on the assertions of the management in the absence of complete documents. In view of the Law laid down in H. D. Singh versus Reserve Bank of India, 1985 Lab. IC page 1733 wherein it was held :

Management failing to produce record, inference has to be drawn that the workman's case is true relying on analogy of presumption under section 114 of the Evidence Act.

Further from the joint inspection report filed on 29-1-86 for 28 workmen, it appears that out of those 28 workmen, 16 persons have completed more than 240 days in a year are the persons whose name appeared in the joint inspection note at serial nos. 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 28 on the basis of available paid vouchers taking into account sundays and other holidays. Paid vouchers are not available in case of persons appeared at serial nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 1, 13, 14, 17, 19, 25, 26 and 27. Further staff working in Loco Running shed would be the staff working on open line and in view of the provision of rule 2301 to 2305 of Railway Establishment Manual and they will be entitled to benefits of temporary railway servants after having worked for temporary for 120 days. Despite that the workmen were paid as temporary railway servants from the very beginning. Thus in the absence of any cogent evidence by the management it can not be said that all the workmen did not work for more than 240 days in a span of one year from the date of their termination and termination for any reason whatsoever being retrenchment and admittedly no notice, notice pay or retrenchment compensation having been paid to the workmen before their termination, the termination of their services w.e.f 4-9-81 would be void ab initio and the workmen will be entitled to be reinstated in service with full back wages.

19. It has been argued that some of the workmen have been reengaged and their termination does not exist but a list of such workmen has not been given by the management the retrenchment brought about on 4-9-81 would be hit by section 25F of the I.D. Act and they would be deemed to be reinstated from that date. It is only for the purposes of payments of wages and it will be seen that they had been reengaged from a particular date and hence may not recover wages twice for the period. Management has not shown how and why these workmen were engaged and in whose leave vacancy and for such a long time from 79 to 81. All this go against the management and relying on the law laid down in H. D. Singh versus Reserve Bank of India 1985 Lab. IC page 1733 I hold that the termination of all these workmen is illegal and void ab initio and they are entitled to be reinstated with full back wages.

20. I, therefore, give pay award accordingly.

21. Let six copies of this award be sent to the Government for its publication.

Dated : 1-1-1987.

R. B. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-41011/7/82-D.II(B)]

ANNEXURE

Sl. No.	Name	Date of termination	Date of appointment
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Abdul Halim	4-9-81	5-05-79
2.	Shri Abdul Aziz	4-9-81	10-03-79

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
3.	Shri Amar Jeet Singh	4-9-81	12-05-79	67.	Shri Jamal Ahmad	4-9-81	1-09-79
4.	Shri Ahmad Ali	4-9-81	25-03-77	68.	Shri K. P. Yadav	4-9-81	1-04-78
5.	Shri Awadhesh Pratap	4-9-81	1-06-79	69.	Shri Kishan Singh	4-9-81	6-07-79
6.	Shri Amarit Nath	4-9-81	28-03-78	70.	Shri K. P. Maishra	4-9-81	21-06-78
7.	Shri Aju Kumar	4-9-81	10-03-80	71.	Shri Kalika Prasad	4-9-81	24-04-78
8.	Shri Achhey Lal	4-9-81	10-04-78	72.	Shri Kamlesh Nath	4-9-81	1-09-75
9.	Shri Ashok Kumar	4-9-81	1-11-79	73.	Shri Khalil Ahmed	4-9-81	12-05-78
10.	Shri Ashok Kumar	4-9-81	28-07-78	74.	Shri Kamal Ahmad	4-9-81	12-07-79
11.	Shri Ahmad Husain	4-9-81	1-03-78	75.	Shri Kanhaiya Lal	4-9-81	10-04-78
12.	Shri Ashok Kumar	4-9-81	4-03-78	76.	Shri L. K. Chaudhary	4-9-81	5-01-77
13.	Shri Ashok Kumar	4-9-81	22-11-77	77.	Shri Lal Chandre	4-9-81	20-05-80
14.	Shri Abdul Mazid	4-9-81	20-03-79	78.	Shri Lala Ram	4-9-81	3-01-79
15.	Shri Abdul Sidaique	4-9-81	22-03-77	79.	Shri M. P. Singh	4-9-81	1-10-80
16.	Shri Badri Narain Tewari	4-9-81	15-04-78	80.	Mohd. Salim	4-9-81	1-04-80
17.	Shri Baljore	4-9-81	12-04-77	81.	Sh. Mohd. Shariff	4-9-81	29-04-79
18.	Shri Baliram	4-9-81	5-06-80	82.	Mohd. Irsajul	4-9-81	18-04-79
19.	Shri Baij Nath	4-9-81	10-11-79	83.	Mohd. Ishaque	4-9-81	30-06-80
20.	Shri Badri Prasad	4-9-81	4-11-79	84.	Shri Mahadeo Prasad	4-9-81	20-03-80
21.	Shri Bachcha Raj	4-9-81	5-03-79	85.	Mohd. Sami	4-9-81	20-11-79
22.	Shri Bhasker	4-9-81	25-11-77	86.	Mohd. Rauf	4-9-81	22-02-80
23.	Shri Bhola Prasad	4-9-81	7-07-78	87.	Shri Mahender Kumar	4-9-81	9-02-78
24.	Shri Bhagwan Swarup	4-9-81	28-03-78	88.	Mohd Shakil	4-9-81	31-05-79
25.	Shri B. L. Kishan	4-9-81	1-01-78	89.	Shri Mohan Lal	4-9-81	9-11-80
26.	Shri Bansi Lal	4-9-81	11-03-79	90.	Shri Misri Lal	4-9-81	17-03-78
27.	Shri Bhanu Pratap	4-9-81	3-03-79	91.	Shri Mata Prasad	4-9-81	8-04-79
28.	Shri Chander Pal	4-9-81	15-03-79	92.	Shri Mata Prasad	4-9-81	2-07-78
29.	Shri Chandra Mohan	4-9-81	15-03-78	93.	Shri Mangal Prasad	4-9-81	26-03-78
30.	Shri Chet Ram	4-9-81	6-05-79	94.	Shri Matlu Ram	4-9-81	1-04-79
31.	Shri Chandra Shekhar	4-9-81	11-03-78	95.	Shri Mohd. Idris	4-9-81	20-10-80
32.	Shri C. B. Lal	4-9-81	20-10-76	96.	Shri Mohd. Anwar	4-9-81	1-04-77
33.	Shri Dayawant	4-9-81	5-01-80	97.	Shri Nawal Kishore	4-9-81	24-03-78
34.	Shri Devi Prasad	4-9-81	6-03-80	98.	Shri Narendra Prasad	4-9-81	14-03-78
35.	Shri B. S. Tewari	4-9-81	3-02-79	99.	Shri Nand Lal	4-9-81	1-07-80
36.	Shri Dharampal	4-9-81	5-03-80	100.	Shri Natha Ram	4-9-81	31-01-79
37.	Shri Fazlur Rahman	4-9-81	18-03-80	101.	Shri Narain Dutt	4-9-81	7-09-79
38.	Shri Fazlur Rahman	4-9-81	18-03-79	102.	Shri Nand Lal	4-9-81	10-12-77
39.	Shri Gurudas	4-9-81	20-04-78	103.	Shri Narendra Kumar	4-9-81	18-05-79
40.	Shri Gulab Chandra	4-9-81	10-05-79	104.	Shri Narain Singh	4-9-81	28-03-78
41.	Shri Ganga Prasad	4-9-81	20-01-78	105.	Shri Nand Lal	4-9-81	1-02-78
42.	Shri Gyan Chandra	4-9-81	11-04-80	106.	Shri Narendra Kumar	4-9-81	9-07-76
43.	Shri Ganga Ram	4-9-81	14-07-77	107.	Shri Nawal Kishore	4-9-81	24-08-78
44.	Shri Gama Yadav	4-9-81	23-10-79	108.	Shri Om Prakash Pande	4-9-81	7-03-78
45.	Shri Gajodhar Nath	4-9-81	10-03-80	109.	Shri Om Prakash	4-9-81	22-06-77
46.	Shri Hasan Sazzend	4-9-81	4-09-78	110.	Om Prakash Yadav	4-9-81	24-03-77
47.	Shri Hari Lal	4-9-81	7-12-77	111.	Shri Om Prakash	4-9-81	1-60-79
48.	Shri Hari Kishan Jna	4-9-81	1-04-79	112.	Om Prakash	4-9-81	12-09-77
49.	Shri Hari Lal	4-9-81	15-04-80	113.	Shri Om Prakash	4-9-81	20-11-78
50.	Shri Hanuman Prasad	4-9-81	17-30-80	114.	Shri Parvej Alam	4-9-81	20-08-79
51.	Shri Imtiaz Ahmad	4-9-81	10-09-78	115.	Shri Panna Lal	4-9-81	17-07-78
52.	Shri Intazarul Hawan	4-9-81	17-02-77	116.	Shri Parmeshwar	4-9-81	Nil
53.	Shri Jagannath	4-9-81	17-08-78	117.	Shri Pradeep Verma	4-9-81	7-06-78
54.	Shri Jai Ram Yadav	4-9-81	16-12-79	118.	Shri Paras Nath	4-9-81	20-03-78
55.	Shri Jai Raj	4-9-81	19-07-78	119.	Shri Phool Chandra	4-9-81	1-09-79
56.	Shri Jagdish Sharma	4-9-81	1-01-79	120.	Shri Prabhat Kumar	4-9-81	20-06-78
57.	Shri Jagdish Prasad	4-9-81	12-04-80	121.	Shri Pratap Bahadur	4-9-81	10-05-76
58.	Shri Jamuna Prasad	4-9-81	1-02-80	122.	Shri Prem Nath Chaudhary	4-9-81	4-01-79
59.	Shri Janardan Verma	4-9-81	25-05-80	123.	Shri Prem Shanker	4-9-81	8-08-78
60.	Shri Jagdish Prasad	4-9-81	20-04-79	124.	Shri Parveg Mohmood	4-9-81	24-11-77
61.	Shri Jai Prakash	4-9-81	19-08-80	125.	Shri Pooran Masi	4-9-81	1-03-77
62.	Shri Jagannath Prasad	4-9-81	3-07-79	126.	Shri Ram Chandra	4-9-81	27-04-78
63.	Shri Jai Prakash	4-9-81	22-10-80	127.	Shri Ram Kishore	4-9-81	13-04-79
64.	Shri Jagtar Singh	4-9-81	20-06-79	128.	Shri Ram Shyam	4-9-81	15-08-80
65.	Shri Jagjeewan Lal	4-9-81	15-07-78	129.	Shri Ram Prakash	4-9-81	15-04-78
66.	Shri Jamuna Prasad	4-9-81	1-07-79	130.	Shri Ram Chandra	4-9-81	6-03-80
				131.	Shri Ramesh Prasad	4-9-81	6-11-79

1	2	3	4
132. Shri R C Nigam	4-9-81	16-12-79	
133. Shri Ram Bhuj	4-9-81	1-04-79	
134. Shri Ram Asrey	4-9-81	15-04-80	
135. Shri Ram Awadh	4-9-81	12-05-80	
136. Shri Radhey Shyam	4-9-81	20-04-78	
137. Shri Ram Adhar Sharma	4-9-81	6-06-78	
138. Shri Ram Shanker	4-9-81	20-09-78	
139. Shri Ram Adhar	4-9-81	1-01-78	
140. Shri Ram Deo	4-9-81	11-09-79	
141. Shri Ram Nayan	4-9-81	1-04-79	
142. Shri Ram Saran	4-9-81	11-06-79	
143. Shri Ram Sumer	4-9-81	20-10-77	
144. Shri Ram Prasad	4-9-81	24-04-78	
145. Shri Ramesh Kumar	4-9-81	3-01-77	
146. Shri Ram Shanker	4-9-81	15-04-78	
147. Shri Raghubar Prasad	4-9-81	15-04-78	
148. Shri Ram Singar	4-9-81	1-11-77	
149. Shri Ram Iqbal	4-9-81	20-04-78	
150. Shri Ram Nath	4-9-81	20-04-78	
151. Shri Rakesh Pal	4-9-81	1-07-79	
152. Shri Ram Yash Pathak	4-9-81	5-06-79	
153. Shri Ravindra Singh	4-9-81	6-06-79	
154. Shri Rajendra Kumar	4-9-81	7-03-79	
155. Shri Radhey Lal	4-9-81	14-10-77	
156. Shri Ramakant	4-9-81	18-02-76	
157. Shri Ram Asrey	4-9-81	28-00-79	
158. Shri Rajit Ram	4-9-81	18-2-79	
159. Shri Rajendra Kumar	4-9-81	2-06-79	
160. Shri Ram Bir	4-9-81	5-07-79	
161. Shri Raja Ram	4-9-81	15-11-77	
162. Shri Ram Baboo	4-9-81	3-05-79	
163. Shri Ram Autar	4-9-81	11-05-79	
164. Shri Raghunath	4-9-81	2-06-78	
165. Shri Ramesh Chandra	4-9-81	8-12-78	
166. Shri Ram Chandra	4-9-81	2-04-77	
167. Shri Ramesh Chandra	4-9-81	25-04-77	
168. Shri Rajendra Kumar	4-9-81	20-08-79	
169. Shri S. S. Mehdi	4-9-81	14-06-79	
170. Shri S. B. Pande	4-9-81	4-05-78	
171. Shri Subhash Chandra	4-9-81	11-05-78	
172. Shri Surendra Kumar	4-9-81	25-03-78	
173. Shri Surendra Kumar	4-9-81	1-04-78	
174. Shri Sahib Borden	4-9-81	4-10-79	
175. Shri Shamshuddin	4-9-81	5-04-80	
176. Shri Sarwar Husain	4-9-81	7-05-79	
177. Shri Satya Prakash	4-9-81	10-04-79	
178. Shri Shiv Chand	4-9-81	1-11-79	
179. Shri Shamsher Bahadur	4-9-81	1-07-79	
180. Shri Sita Ram	4-9-81	9-05-79	
181. Shri S B Pande	4-9-81	10-07-80	
182. Shri Sant Ram	4-9-81	13-05-79	
183. Shri Surej Ram	4-9-81	20-05-78	
184. Shri Sita Ram	4-9-81	28-03-81	
185. Shri Sita Ram	4-9-81	1-03-76	
186. Shri Subhash Chandra	4-9-81	20-03-78	
187. Shri Sharfulla	4-9-81	4-05-78	
188. Shri Salyeed Ahmad	4-9-81	10-08-73	
189. Shri Sita Ram	4-9-81	24-06-79	
190. Shri Shaheed Bux	4-9-80	28-10-77	
191. Shri Sheo Prasad	4-9-81	1-07-77	
192. Shri Shyam Bahadur	4-9-81	1-06-79	
193. Shri Satya Narain	4-9-81	18-02-78	
194. Shri Satya Deo Tripathi	4-9-81	25-02-78	
195. Shri Satish Chandra	4-9-81	6-04-78	
196. Shri Tarsu Ram	4-9-81	15-08-80	

1	2	3	4
197. Shri Tahir Husain	4-9-81	9-05-79	
198. Shri T N Pandey	4-9-81	28-07-78	
199. Shri U B Trivedi	4-9-81	16-11-79	
200. Shri Umesh Shah	4-9-81	1-01-80	
201. Shri Vijai	4-9-81	5-06-79	
202. Shri Vinod Srivastava	4-9-81	10-07-79	
203. Shri Vinod Kumar	4-9-81	9-11-77	
204. Shri Virendra Singh	4-9-81	1-07-77	
205. Shri Vijai Kumar Awasthi	4-9-81	18-05-79	
206. Shri Vinod Kumar	4-9-81	20-06-78	
207. Shri Zehroddin	4-9-81	22-03-78	

नई दिल्ली, 20 फरवरी, 1987

का. आ. 584 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, डायरेक्टर जनरल पोस्ट एण्ड टेलीग्राफ के प्रबंधन से सम्बन्धित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28 जनवरी, 1987 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 20th February, 1987

S.O. 584.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Director General P&T and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 20th January, 1987.

BEFORE SHRI G. S. KALRA, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 71/84

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Vinod Kumar S/o Shri Devi Dass, Packer, C/o
Delhi Labour Union, Aggarwal Bhawan, G. T.
Road, Tis Hazari, Delhi.

Versus

The Director General Posts & Telegraphs, Tar Bhawan,
Parliament Street, New Delhi.

APPEARANCES

Shri G. P. Aggarwal for the workman.

Shri Narinder Chaudhury for the management.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its notification No. L-40012(10)/84-D.II(B) dated 31st October, 1984 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of Posts & Telegraphs in removing Shri Vinod Kumar Packer from service w.e.f. 20-4-1983 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled ?"

2. The case of the workman as set forth in the statement of claim is that he joined service with the respondent on 23-1-73 as a packer. He was being treated as daily rated worker although wages were being paid to him on monthly basis. His services were illegally terminated on 20-4-1983 without any notice, chargesheet or enquiry. The workman has been meted out hostile discrimination as juniors to him have been retained in service and are still working. At the time of termination of his services he was not paid any retrenchment compensation and, therefore, there has been violation of sections 25-F and 25-G of the I.D. Act. Hence he has prayed for reinstatement with continuity of service and full back wages.

3. The case of the management in short is that the claimant was engaged as a daily wages packer and had put in service for broken spells in different post offices against leave vacancies. The question of termination of his services did not arise as he was not regular employee of the department. The Industrial Dispute Act (hereinafter referred to as the Act) does not apply to daily wages workers in P & T Department. The claimant did not fulfil the prescribed conditions as he was not eligible for regular employment, since he because over-age at the time of calling the applications for the examination for regular appointment.

3-A The pleadings taken to the written statement of the management reveal a pathetic ignorance of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. No provision of law has been cited to show that the Industrial Disputes Act is not applicable to the daily wagers in the P & T Department pleaded in the written statement. It is not the plea of the management that it is not an 'Industry' or that the claimant is not a 'Workman'. On the other hand the respondent has got all the attributes of an 'Industry' and has been held to be so by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The claimant qualifies to be a 'workman' as per the definition given in Section 2(s) of the Act. Hence the termination of his service is clearly retrenchment and the provisions of the I.D. Act are applicable to the parties. From the number of working days put in by the claimant during the 12 calendar months proceeding the date of his termination 20-4-83 as given in the written statement itself. It is shown that claimant had put in 229 days during the said 12 calendar months. To this must be added 52 Sundays which would make the working days to be 281. In addition the claimant was also entitled to Gazetted Holidays which are normally 18 in a calendar year. In any case it is abundantly proved that the claimant had put in more than 240 days of work in the 12 calendar months proceeding the date of his termination which as per definition given in section 25-B of the Act would mean that he had put in continuous service of one year and, therefore, he is entitled to the protection of section 25-F of the I.D. Act. The management had admittedly neither given any notice to the workman indicating the reasons for retrenchment nor paid any wages in lieu of such notice nor paid any retrenchment compensation and, therefore, there has been violation of the mandatory provisions of section 25-F of the I.D. Act and the order of termination of the services of the workman is clearly illegal and void ab initio. The management has also not denied that persons junior to the claimant were retained in service and, therefore, there has been violation of section 25-G of the Act also. It is also admitted by the management that the name of the claimant was sponsored by the Employment Exchange on 5-5-80. The contention of the management that the claimant did not fulfil the prescribed conditions as he was overage at the time of calling of the applications for the examination for regular appointment also appears to be fallacious because as per the school leaving certificate Ex. Mark D-9 placed on the record it is shown that the date of birth of the claimant is 28-6-1954. The maximum age for entry into service of the respondent is 24 years. According to instructions contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs OM No. 49014/4/77-Fcts(C) dated 21-3-79 Ex. W-9, the casual employees may be allowed to deduct from their actual age the period spent by them as casual employees and if after deducting this period, they are within the maximum age limit, they should be considered eligible for regularisation. The workman claimant had admittedly joined service of the respondent in November, 1974 as per the written statement and, therefore, he could have deducted over 8 years from his actual age

and consequently he was clearly within the maximum age for entry into the service of the respondent and he cannot be said to be ineligible on account of over-age.

4. In view of the discussion made above, the order of termination of the service of the workman is clearly illegal and not justified and the workman is entitled to reinstatement with continuity of service and with full back wages. Reference is disposed of accordingly.

Further it is ordered that the requisite number of copies of the award may be forwarded to the Central Government for necessary action at their end.

26th December, 1986.

G. S. KALRA, Presiding Officer
No. L-40012/10/84-D.II(B)

का. प्रा. 585 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुवर्ण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, डाइरेक्टर जनरल, पोस्ट एण्ड टेलीग्राफ के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोक्तों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट की प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28 जनवरी 1987 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 585.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Directorate General of Posts and Telegraph and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 28th January, 1987.

BEFORE SHRI G. S. KALRA, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 40/85

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Ramendra Pd. Singh C/o Shri Daya! Singh, Group Secretary, Telephone Workers Sangh Line Staff & Group D, Dehradun.

Versus

The Directorate General Posts and Telegraph, Delhi.

2. Assistant Engineer, Microwave Maintenance, P&T Deptt.

APPEARANCES

Workman in person.

Shri D. K. Rawat for the management.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its notification No. L-40012(8)/85-D.II(B) dated 9-9-85 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of Assistant Engineer Microwave Maintenance, P&T Department in retrenching Shri Ramendra Prasad Singh from 31-12-84 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. The claimant Shri Ramendra Prasad Singh joined the service of the respondent on 1-2-83 as a casual labour and he was retrenched from service with effect from 1-1-85. The case of the workman is that he had put in more than one year of continuous service before his retrenchment but the management did not comply with the provisions of section 25-F

of the I.D. Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the Act) in as much as no notice pay or retrenchment compensation was paid to him. Persons junior to him were retained in service and after his retrenchment some persons were taken into service without making an offer to him and thus there was a violation of Section 25-G and 25-H of the Act. Hence he has claimed that the order of his termination is illegal and void and he has prayed for his reinstatement with continuity of service and full back wages.

3. The case of the management is that the workman and two others were retrenched w.e.f. 1-1-85 as vacancies were not available. The claimant and two others were the junior most amongst the casual mazdoors of the sale division and, therefore, it was denied that persons junior to the workman were retained in service. It was further stated that at the time of recruitment of fresh persons in leave vacancies offer was duly made to the workman and there was no violation of the provisions of section 25-G and 25-H while not denying that no notice pay or retrenchment compensation was given to the workman at the time of retrenchment it was pleaded that on receipt of instructions regarding one months notice to be served before retrenchment, an offer was made of payment of one months pay to the workman but the workman did not accept the same.

4. The workman himself in the cross-examination as WW-1 has admitted that only three employees were terminated together and out of them the other two persons were senior to him. Thus his allegation that persons junior to him were retained in service is proved false and there is no violation of the provisions of section 25-G of the Act. The management has also placed on record copies of letter dated 4-6-85 along with postal receipts Ex. WW1/1 letter dated 3-7-85 with postal receipt Ex. WW-1/2 and letter dated 17-9-85 alongwith

postal receipt WW1/3 which go to show that at the time of making fresh retrenchment even in leave arrangement vacancies offer was made to the workman. Although the workman has stated that he did not receive these letters yet I see no reason to disbelieve the documents produced by the management. Hence there was no violation of the provisions of section 25-H of the I.D. Act. However, the Management has itself admitted that no notice was given to the workman nor any notice pay or retrenchment compensation was paid to him at the time of his retrenchment and that an offer was made to pay notice pay of one month vide letter dated 7-2-85 and even then no offer was made for payment of compensation contemplated in section 25-F(b) of the Act. It is, settled law that the notice pay and retrenchment compensation has to be paid or offered at the time of retrenchment and making an offer in this regard more than one month later on is no compliance with the provisions of section 25-F of the Act. As the management did not comply with the mandatory provisions of section 25-F, hence the order of his retrenchment of the workman is clearly illegal and void. It is an undisputed fact that the workman has already been taken into service by the respondent w.e.f. 1-1-1985. Thus the demand of reinstatement already stands satisfied. It is directed that the workman shall be accorded continuity of service and paid all full back wages for the period between his termination and reemployment. Reference disposed of accordingly.

Further it is ordered that the requisite number of copies of this award may be forwarded to the Central Government for necessary action at their end.

31st December, 1986.

G. S. KALRA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-40012/8/85-D.II(B)]
HARI SINGH, Desk Officer

